# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-94-134
Wednesday
13 July 1994

# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-94-134 13 July 1994

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.


INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arab-Israeli Talks

Palestinian-Israeli Talks End; Sha'th Comments *[MENA]* ..... 1
PLO Official on Results of Israeli Talks in Cairo *[Jerusalem International]* ..... 2
Jordanian Chief Delegate Cited on Tabarka Talks *[Amman TV]* ..... 2
Jordan To Host Next Round of Multilateral Talks ..... 3
Working Group To Meet *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 3
Peres To Attend Talks *[London AL-HAYAH 12 Jul]* ..... 3

Palestinian Affairs

Dispute Involving Entry of 'Terrorists' Resolved ..... 3
Israel Closes Border *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 3
Seventeen Persons Leave Gaza *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 3
Dispute 'Settled' *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 4
'Arafat Makes Statement on Return to Gaza *[MENA]* ..... 5
Fatah Criticizes 'Arafat Speeches in Gaza, Jericho *[AL-NAHAR 12 Jul]* ..... 5
Sources: 'Arafat Holding Secret Talks With Opposition *[AL-MANAR 11 Jul]* ..... 5
'Arafat Launches 'Economic Jihad'; Wife Views Role *[AFP]* ..... 5
'Arafat's Wife Interviewed on Future Plans *[Paris TV]* ..... 6
'Ashrawi Discusses Detainee's Death With 'Arafat *[MENA]* ..... 6
Qub'ah Assails 'Arafat Invitation To Convene PNC *[AL-QUDS 11 Jul]* ..... 6
Islamic Jihad Leader on Autonomy, PNC Session *[AL-BILAD 13 Jul]* ..... 7
Paper Urges 'Arafat 'To Start Rebuilding' *[THE JERUSALEM TIMES 8 Jul]* ..... 8
AL-QUDS on 'Meaning' of 'Arafat's Gaza Residency *[12 Jul]* ..... 8
Nabulus Poll Shows Fatah Winning Elections *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 13 Jul]* ..... 9
Islamic Movement Supports al-Shawwa as Gaza Mayor *[AL-QUDS 10 Jul]* ..... 9

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Sifi Makes 'Exclusive Statement' on Terrorism *[ROSE AL-YUSUF 11 Jul]* ..... 10
Cherif: 'Abominable Crimes Will Not Go Unpunished' *[Algiers TV]* ..... 10
Warns Against Islam as Pretext To Kill *[Algiers TV]* ..... 11
Violence Continues; French Teacher Found Killed *[AFP]* ..... 11
Further Support Announced for Jihad Unity Call *[London AL-HAYAH 12 Jul]* ..... 11
FLN Central Committee Examines 'Internal Problems' *[Algiers Radio]* ..... 12
FLN Chief Urges Political Solution *[Algiers Radio]* ..... 12
Major Gunrunning Network Dismantled in Algiers *[Algiers Radio]* ..... 13

Egypt

Mubarak on Palestinian Self-Rule, Other Issues *[MENA]* ..... 13
On 'Arafat in Gaza, Peace Talks *[Paris TV]* ..... 13
PNA's 'Abd-Rabbuh Arrives for Ministers' Meeting *[MENA]* ..... 14
Meetings Aim at Ending Economic War With Israel *[AL-SHA'B 8 Jul]* ..... 14
Fugitive 'Terrorist' in al-Alfi Case Arrested *[MENA]* ..... 14
National Dialogue Congress Issues Recommendations *[MENA]* ..... 14

### Morocco

King Hassan Gives Birthday, Youth Day Address *[Rabat TV]* ..... 19
Gives Speech at Military Promotion Ceremony *[Rabat Radio]* ..... 21

### Sudan

Al-Hajj on U.S. Visit, Consequences of Wells' Visit *[Omdurman Radio]* ..... 21
'Text' of al-Mahdi Statement on Release *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Jul]* ..... 21

## ARABIAN PENINSULA

### Yemen

Salih Views New Government Formation, Saudi Ties *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 24
Salih Stresses Reconciliation, Building 'New Yemen' *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 24
Salih Gives Casualty Figures for War Period *[AFP]* ..... 25
Al-Iryani on UN, Dialogue, Ties With Saudi Arabia *[AL-DUSTUR 12 Jul]* ..... 25
'Abd-al-Ghani Inspects Aden Areas, Gives Address *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 26
House Delegation Leaves for GCC States *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 27
Defense Minister on Amnesty Law, Aden Conditions *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 27
Northern Soldiers, Tribesmen Continue Looting Aden *[AFP]* ..... 28
'Sources': Al-Bid Feels 'Everyone Let Him Down' *[London AL-HAYAH 10 Jul]* ..... 29
Southern Leaders Reportedly Reorganizing Abroad
*[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 12 Jul]* ..... 29
Further on 'Extensive Consultations' Abroad *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 12 Jul]* ..... 29
Al-'Attas Sees Political Dialogue as 'First Option' *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 11 Jul]* ..... 30
Al-'Attas Cannot Confirm al-Bid's Retirement *[KUNA]* ..... 30
Former Southern President Calls For Dialogue, Unity *[London AL-HAYAH 10 Jul]* ..... 31
Reportedly Receives Offers To Participate *[London AL-HAYAH 12 Jul]* ..... 31

## IRAQ

'Text' of Statement on UN Talks Announced *[Baghdad Radio]* ..... 32
Cuban Communist Party Official Arrives on Visit *[INA]* ..... 32
Saddam Receives Cuban Official *[INA]* ..... 33
Saddam Congratulates Yemen's Salih on 'Victory' *[INA]* ..... 33
Saudi Arabia Accused of Undermining Yemeni Unity *[INA]* ..... 33
Ports Said Ready To Receive Bulk Vessels *[INA]* ..... 34
State To Pay 52 Billion Dinars for Grain Purchases *[AL-THAWRAH 30 Jun]* ..... 34
50 Percent Increase of Rice Acreage in Babil Noted *[AL-THAWRAH 3 Jul]* ..... 34
Pilot Units for Chemical Compounds Produced *[AL-THAWRAH 30 Jun]* ..... 34

## ISRAEL

YI'UD Signs Coalition Agreement, Joins Government *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 35
Canadian Ambassador on Orient House Meeting *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 35
Cypriot President on Official Visit to Country ..... 35
Inaugurates Embassy in Tel Aviv *[CYPRUS MAIL 13 Jul]* ..... 35
Meets Rabin, Peres, Weizman *[Nicosia Radio]* ..... 36
Congolese Foreign Minister Seeks More Military Aid *[Jerusalem TV]* ..... 36
Former Prisoner on Detainees in Israeli Jails *[AFP]* ..... 36

## JORDAN

Al-Majali: No Separate Peace Treaty With Israel *[Amman TV]* ..... 37
Al-'Anani Confirms Meeting With Peres, Christopher *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 13 Jul]* ..... 37
Further on Planned Peres Visit *[JORDAN TIMES 13 Jul]* ..... 37
Al-'Anani Comments on Husayn-Rabin Meeting *[JORDAN TIMES 13 Jul]* ..... 38
Negotiators Discuss Upcoming Talks With Israel *[JORDAN TIMES 12 Jul]* ..... 39
Legislation Boycotting Israel Said To Be Canceled *[AL-BILAD 13 Jul]* ..... 40

Sources on 'Critical' Stage in Palestinian Ties *[SHIHAN 9-15 Jul]* ..... 40
Al-Hasan: U.S. Aid to Jordan 'Unconditional' *[AL-BILAD 13 Jul]* ..... 41
Islamic Front Decries Lack of Freedom *[AL-SABIL 12-18 Jul]* ..... 41
Paper: Time To Stop Appeasing 'Others' *[AL-DUSTUR 13 Jul]* ..... 41
Government's Stand on Negotiations Criticized *[AL-SABIL 12-17 Jul]* ..... 42
'New Group of 77' To Counter G-7 Influence Urged *[JORDAN TIMES 12 Jul]* ..... 42

**LEBANON**

Buwayz, U.S. Envoy Confer Before Christopher Tour *[Beirut Radio]* ..... 44
Column Questions U.S. Stands on Arab Conflicts *[AL-SAFIR 8 Jul]* ..... 44
Judge Orders Samir Ja'ja' Remanded for 1989 Killing *[Beirut Radio]* ..... 44
Hizballah's Qasim on Prisoner Swap, Government Plans *[AL-'AHD 1 Jul]* ..... 44
'Suspected Terrorists' Killed in Security Zone *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 45

**SYRIA**

'Arafat Visit to Gaza, Jericho Termed 'Farce' *[AL-BA'TH 3 Jul]* ..... 46
Press Says Christopher Tour Should Be 'Decisive' *[Damascus Radio]* ..... 46
Paper Says Arabs Still Have 'Strategic' Options *[Damascus Radio]* ..... 47
Cabinet Briefed on Damascus Declaration *[Damascus Radio]* ..... 47

**SOUTH ASIA**

**Afghanistan**

Hekmatyar Meeting With ICO's al-Ghabid Postponed *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 48
Iranian Envoy Delivers Message To Rabbani *[Kabul Radio]* ..... 48
Foreign Affairs Official Meets Haddadi *[Kabul Radio]* ..... 48

**India**

Pakistani Diplomat, Staff Member Expelled *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 48
Code of Conduct Talks Proposed *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 48
Joint Working Group Meeting With PRC Detailed *[ISI]* ..... 49
U.S. Move Not To Invoke Super 301 Law Hailed *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 49
U.S. Decision Seen as 'Temporary' Truce *[THE PIONEER 2 Jul]* ..... 50
U.S. Seen Not Relenting on Trade, Patents Regime *[INDIAN EXPRESS 4 Jul]* ..... 50
Trade With Russia Increases by 43 Percent *[THE ECONOMIC TIMES 29 Jun]* ..... 51
Sabotage in Governor's Plane Crash Ruled Out *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 51

**Iran**

Velayati on Relations With U.S., Other Issues *[ABRAR 28 Jun]* ..... 51
Rowhani Hits G-7 Stance on Iran, Bosnia-Herzegovina *[IRNA]* ..... 53
Jordanian Parliamentary Delegation Visits ..... 54
Rejects Talks With Israel *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 54
Meets With Velayati *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 54
Velayati Receives New French Ambassador *[IRNA]* ..... 55
Daily on Implications of Peres' Visit to Tashkent *[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 4 Jul]* ..... 55
Commentary Assails Peres' Remarks in Tashkent *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 55
Ayatollah Jannati Delivers Tehran Friday Prayers *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 56
Britain's Accusations of Links With IRA Viewed *[Tehran International]* ..... 56
IRNA Cites Russian Paper on CIA Operations in Country ..... 57
Commentary Examines Iraq's Economic Ties *[RESALAT 26 Jun]* ..... 57
Committee To Supervise Officials' Foreign Trips *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 57
Ambassador: Rushdie Sentence an Islamic Edict *[IRNA]* ..... 58
Naval Maneuvers Continue in Northern Gulf Waters *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 58
Paper Reports Antiregime Iranians' Meeting *[KEYHAN 30 Jun]* ..... 58
New Nuclear Plant Reportedly To Be Constructed *[ETTELA'AT 27 Jun]* ..... 59
Authorities Warn Illegal Video Distributors *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 59

**Pakistan**

Indian Diplomats Asked To Leave; 'Agent' Arrested ..... 59
High Commission Official Expelled *[Islamabad Radio]* ..... 59
Alleged Agent Arrested *[JANG 12 Jul]* ..... 59
Another Diplomat Expelled *[Islamabad Radio]* ..... 59

## Arab-Israeli Talks

### Palestinian-Israeli Talks End; Sha'th Comments

*NC1207175794 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA)—The first round of Palestinian-Israeli talks, which opened in Cairo yesterday, ended today.

Dr. Nabil Sha'th, head of the Palestinian delegation, said detailed agendas for the various committees and the issues to be discussed in the talks next week have been worked out.

At a news conference today, Sha'th said that when the talks resume in Cairo next week, the transfer of power in the fields of education and budget will be discussed.

Concerning the items still on the agenda of the Gaza-Jericho Committee, Sha'th said that a subcommittee has been formed to address the question of detainees and prisoners.

He said a committee to discuss international presence (international observers) in Gaza will also be set up.

Concerning the crossing points, Sha'th said the Israelis are late in implementing what has been agreed in this respect. He pointed out that this matter will be discussed by the civilian and the security coordination committees.

Dr. Sha'th said the general atmosphere of the negotiations has been positive so far. He said all current negotiations seek to determine an agenda and detail the points that will be discussed by every committee.

He said that for the first time, it was agreed to discuss the subject of international presence in a subcommittee. It had been agreed by the Gaza-Jericho Committee to deploy 600 international observers from six countries in Gaza and Jericho, and they will be financed by the donor countries, Sha'th noted.

Sha'th said that unless the Civilian Affairs Committee decides that certain security issues related to the crossing points need to be discussed by the Security Affairs Committee, the remaining points related to the crossing points will be discussed by the Civilian Affairs Committee.

He pointed out that the two committees meet regularly, and said that the part related to the implementation of the self-rule will be discussed by both committees.

He said the Palestinians and Israelis have decided not to negotiate issues that have already been agreed upon. Any agreed-upon point whose implementation has been delayed will not be discussed, but implemented, he explained.

Dr. Sha'th said that the two sides agreed to begin negotiations to transfer power to the Palestinians in five areas at first: health, education, budget, tourism, and social affairs. He said the Palestinians can assume responsibility for 22 areas without any problem.

Asked about aid to the Palestinian National Authority, Sha'th said that during Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Paris, French President Francois Mitterrand promised that France will do its utmost so that the donor states will speed up the provision of aid to the Palestinian authority.

He said that two days ago, the official in charge of aid at the European Union discussed with President 'Arafat how the European countries will support the Palestinian authority. He said Britain decided to allocate additional money for the Palestinian police, and Saudi Arabia promised during President 'Arafat's visit that it will extend new aid in other fields.

All this, he said, reflects the donor states' willingness to support the Palestinian self-rule authority. He hoped this would be translated into facts at the practical level.

On the release of some Palestinian detainees, Dr. Nabil Sha'th said that this subject was not discussed.

He explained that the subject will be discussed in the next meetings of the detainees committee. The Palestinian delegation in the committee will include newly released prisoners, and will be headed by Hisham 'Abd-al-Raziq, who spent 20 years in Israeli prisons, Sha'th said.

On the detainees that have not been released so far, Sha'th said that they number about 800, and they refused to sign the pledge that calls for renunciation of violence. He said Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine agreed that all prisoners affiliated with them will sign the pledge.

He said about 800 Hamas members have been released so far.

We asked the Israelis to provide a detailed list of the detainees who will be released if they sign, and they promised that they will do so next week, Sha'th said.

He stressed that the pledge the detainees are asked to sign is not a Palestinian demand. Our position was, and will is, that the signing of any peace agreement must be followed by a general amnesty by both sides covering all those who participated in violence, he said.

He added: We believe that all the Palestinian prisoners committed legitimate acts of struggle and resistance against occupation. But the Israelis believe that the amnesty should involve only members the organizations that accepted peace; namely, the PLO and its Fatah, Fida, the Communist Party, and other factions.

As regards the organizations that did not accept peace, they should at least commit themselves not to practice violence, Sha'th said.

He said that about 4,200 Palestinian detainees have been released out of 5,000 whose release was agreed on. He said that only two small factions have not officially announced their agreement to sign the pledge. He said that next week, the Israelis will provide a detailed list of the prisoners who refused to sign the pledge so that the matter will be discussed with their families and organizations.

Sha'th called for a general amnesty, especially covering the blacklists that Israel made before the Gaza-Jericho Agreement. When such an amnesty is issued, he said, there will be no restrictions on the release of any Palestinian or Arab who was involved in the resistance operations against the Israeli occupation.

He said the subject of the Palestinian collaborators with Israel is separate from the subject of detainees, and that the former can be discussed when a final solution is reached.

Sha'th explained that the Palestinian National Authority will be instated in two stages: The first begins with Israel's withdrawal from residential areas and villages in the West Bank, not only from Nabulus or Hebron, and the second begins with elections and the deployment of the Palestinian public security forces under international supervision.

An elected Palestinian council will then emerge and a new withdrawal from city roads and suburbs to agreed-upon safe areas will be effected, Sha'th said.

He said the fact that the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations are being held in Cairo means a gain for the negotiations and for the Palestinian side. He said the Israelis did not object to holding the negotiations in Cairo.

## PLO Official on Results of Israeli Talks in Cairo

*JN1207172794 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Report by Ziyad Halabi]

[Text] Another round of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations ended in Cairo today. The most important result of which was drawing up an agenda for the upcoming talks to be held in Cairo next Monday [18 July].

Hasan 'Asfur, member of the Palestinian delegation to these talks, spoke to our radio about what went on during this round of negotiations.

[Begin recording] ['Asfur] Two days of negotiations has ended. At the outset of resuming the negotiating process between the PLO and the Israeli Government, discussion dealt with issues pertaining to the early transfer of power in some fields, issues dealing with the elections, as well as financial issues. Moreover, there are some remaining issues within the Gaza-Jericho agreement that were discussed. The two sides continued to discuss the issue of releasing the detainees, forming an international presence, the area of Jericho, a Palestinian presence at the bridge, and increasing the Palestinian coastal area in Gaza between Khan Yunus and Rafah.

We drew up an agenda to discuss these issues in detail during the next round of negotiations on the early transfer of power, which will begin in Cairo next Monday. Moreover, the detainees and prisoners committee will begin its work next week. This is in addition to the possibility of preparing a protocol on an international presence and continuing the discussion of remaining issues.

[Halabi] Will the delay in solving the remaining problems within the Gaza-Jericho First agreement delay the issue of early transfer of power?

['Asfur] I do not think there is a link between these issues, because the agreement was clear about them. We are currently negotiating the early transfer of power in a number of fields and are discussing the remaining issues within the Gaza-Jericho Agreement. We hope that there will be no link between this issue and that. [end recording]

As for the issue of Palestinian detainees, Hasan 'Asfur said:

[Begin 'Asfur recording] This sensitive and critical issue was discussed. We, as the PLO and Palestinian authority, consider this issue one of our top priorities because of the conditions of our brother prisoners and detainees who are awaiting, day by day, the hour of relief and freedom. This issue will be on the agenda. A special committee was formed to discuss these issues next week. We hope there will be positive results, God willing. [end recording]

The issue of elections is another issue that is no less important. Hasan 'Asfur told us that this point was agreed on in the recent Cairo agreement and will be discussed during the next round of negotiations.

It remains to be added that the two-day round of negotiations in Cairo was preliminary and resulted in agreeing on a future agenda between the two sides.

## Jordanian Chief Delegate Cited on Tabarka Talks

*JN1207200294 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1900 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[From the "News at Ten" program]

[Text] Meetings of the Middle East multilateral peace talks steering committee began in the Tunisian coastal town of Tabarka. The agenda included a report by the United States and Russia, cosponsors of the Middle East peace conference, on bilateral peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors. It would also cover progress in the work of five specialized multilateral committees on arms control, and regional security, water, the environment, refugees, and economic development.

U.S. and Russian delegates are expected to report to the steering group on the progress of bilateral negotiations, as well as on the work of the five multilateral working groups.

Head of Jordan's delegation Dr. Fayiz al-Tarawinah said the meeting will try to reach some kind of consensus on the issues being debated by the committee.

[Begin al-Tarawinah recording] Well, again this morning was basically listening to the progress reports of the five working groups. And there are certain points of convergence, and certain points of divergence. We are trying to consolidate a kind of a consensus on the basic issues that are related to the deliberations here. [end recording]

### Jordan To Host Next Round of Multilateral Talks

#### Working Group To Meet

*TA1207142794 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Jordan has announced it will host the next meeting of one of the working groups in the framework of the multilateral talks. Fayiz al-Tarawinah, the head of the Jordanian delegation to talks with Israel and Jordan's ambassador to the United States, told Deputy Foreign Minister Yosi Beilin he hopes that now the political and psychological barriers between the two countries have been removed, progress will be made in the negotiations and there are no more long and futile rounds of talks. Al-Tarawinah also expressed the hope that if progress is made in the 'Arava talks, the leaders of Jordan and Israel will meet soon. Our political correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that al-Tarawinah and Beilin met in Tunis in the framework of the multilateral steering committee talks.

#### Peres To Attend Talks

*PM1207141894 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 12 Jul 94 pp 1, 4*

[Report by Rafiq al-Ma'luf and Salamah Ni'mat: "Peres in Jordan Officially and Publicly for First Time in Conflict History"]

[Excerpt] Washington, Amman—Authoritative Jordanian sources said yesterday that Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres will visit Jordan officially and publicly next week for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict to attend the opening session of the Jordanian-U.S.-Israeli committee's meetings, scheduled to be held 20-22 July. That is alongside U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Prime Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, who is also in charge of the foreign affairs portfolios.

An authoritative source told AL-HAYAH that Peres "will set foot on Jordanian territory for the first time before the eyes of the Jordanians, the Israelis, and the world, which will see this event live on television screens."

The source pointed out that the meeting of the tripartite committee, which will discuss economic cooperation, will be held after the first round of bilateral talks, scheduled to be held in an area 17 km north of al-'Aqabah city from 18 July.

The source pointed out that bilateral talks will begin in the area known as "Jordanian Taba." They will be suspended for two days to hold the tripartite committee's meeting near the Dead Sea before they resume in their original venue and continue until the end of the month.

The bilateral negotiations will be held between a Jordanian delegation headed by Dr. Fayiz al-Tarawnah and an Israeli delegation headed by Elyaqim Rubinstein in the framework of two subcommittees. The first discusses the security, border, and territory questions under Dr. 'Abdallah Tuqan, and the second discusses water, energy, and environment under Mundhir Haddadin. [passage omitted]

## Palestinian Affairs

### Dispute Involving Entry of 'Terrorists' Resolved

#### Israel Closes Border

*TA1307053594 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] Israel closed the border crossings in Rafah and at the Allenby Bridge after it transpired that the 17 Palestinians it demanded be expelled to Rafah are still in the Gaza Strip, our correspondent Moti Amir reports, citing a senior security source. [passage omitted]

Some of the Palestinians, including (Mamduh Nafal), who had planned the Ma'alot attack, had been given permission to enter the Gaza Strip next week, but following last night's incident, their entry may be held up for many weeks.

The Likud said the handling of the Ma'alot murderers who entered Gaza shows that there is something morally wrong with the way the prime minister thinks. Knesset Member [MK] Beni Begin believes the prime minister's partner Yasir 'Arafat is personally responsible for all murders. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Tzomet faction says the entry of the Ma'alot murderers shows the weakness and dangers of the Gaza agreement. MK Peled said it has been proven that terrorists can infiltrate into the Gaza Strip and that arms can be smuggled in.

#### Seventeen Persons Leave Gaza

*TA1307045894 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Text] Four Palestinians involved in terrorist attacks against Israelis accompanied PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's entourage when he returned to the Gaza Strip

yesterday. Israel strongly protested the action, and the Palestinians announced that the four had left the Gaza Strip last night. Steve Linde is in the studio with details:

Even though the four Palestinians had to pass through a crossing manned by both Palestinian and Israeli security forces, they apparently took advantage of the special arrangements for Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage and entered the Gaza Strip with 'Arafat's motorcade. Israeli security officials say there is no doubt that 'Arafat himself was aware the four were with him, in clear violation of the PLO's agreement with Israel. Israel had informed the PLO several months ago that the four could not come back to Gaza. In fact, the four had tried to enter the Gaza Strip when 'Arafat first returned at the beginning of July. When Israeli security officials discovered the four were in Gaza, they held up about 30 others in 'Arafat's entourage at the Rafah crossing, including 10 of his bodyguards.

Brigadier Yom-Tov Sami' called his Palestinian counterpart in the Israeli-PLO liaison committee, demanding that the four leave immediately. The four are said to have been involved in a number of terrorist attacks against Israelis, and two of them apparently planned the attack on a school in Ma'alot in 1974 in which 22 children were killed.

Prime Minister Rabin was seething over the issue when he addressed Labor ministers yesterday. He accused 'Arafat of sneaking the four in, obviously trying to deceive Israel. Rabin apparently ordered that the rest of 'Arafat's entourage be detained at the border until the four left the Gaza Strip, and early this morning, Palestinian security officials announced that the four had indeed returned to Egypt last night. The Palestinian officials said their arrival had been a mistake, and they apologized for the incident.

We have just been told that altogether, 17 Palestinians who entered Gaza without Israeli permission crossed back into Egypt last night.

### Dispute 'Settled'

*TA1307110194 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] Israel and the PLO this morning settled the dispute over four Palestinians banned from entering the Gaza Strip who arrived with Yasir 'Arafat yesterday. Three of the four who Israeli security sources say had been involved in a series of terrorist attacks returned to the Egyptian side of the border this morning, and Israel reopened the border crossing it closed when it discovered the men were in Gaza. Steve Linde has details:

[Begin Linde recording] The incident threatened to throw a spanner in the works of the Israel-PLO peace deal. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat brought the four men with him when he returned to the Gaza Strip yesterday, even though Israel had made clear it would not permit their entry. When Israeli security officers at the border spotted the four, they informed their superiors, and the Rafah crossing was closed. At the same time, Israel also closed the Allenby Bridge crossing from Jordan to Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin personally ordered the expulsion of the four said to be linked to, among other things, the Ma'alot school attack in 1974, in which 21 children and a soldier were killed. Palestinian security forces announced the four had departed last night, but then it was revealed that they were still in Gaza. After protracted negotiations in the Israel-PLO liaison committee, Israel agreed to open the Rafah crossing, and the PLO accepted that the four had to leave.

Dr. Ahmad al-Tibi, 'Arafat's Arab-Israeli adviser, then drove three of them to the border crossing and they are now in Egypt. In an interview with Qol Yisra'el, al-Tibi said that 'Arafat had not intended to deceive Israel. According to al-Tibi, under the Israel-PLO agreement, the Palestinian Authority may allow anyone to enter the self-rule areas for a period of three months. Israeli officials say this is correct, but the entry of certain people needs the prior permission of Israel. They say the fact that the four entered Gaza at all was a violation of trust on the part of the PLO. Nevertheless, they added that Israel will view this as an isolated incident, and the crossings from Egypt and Jordan have now been reopened. [end recording]

Police Minister Moshe Shahal says the departure of the three terrorists proves the peace agreement with the PLO is working beautifully. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] [Katzenell] Police Minister Moshe Shahal prefers to look on the bright side of the affair. For him, what is important is not the fact that the four terrorists sneaked across the border into the Gaza Strip in Yasir 'Arafat's entourage, but the quick response of the Palestinian Authority to Israel's complaint. In Shahal's view, this proves that the peace agreement is working beautifully, and Israel has the ability to prevent people who it regards as undesirable from entering the country by way of the autonomous areas.

[Shahal] We have the ability to know exactly who is going in and getting out and I think, really, that the agreement is proving very beautifully, that it is very practical.

[Katzenell] Are the crossing points going to remain closed to new entries until these men leave?

[Shahal] That is our decision.

[Katzenell] Minister Shahal disclosed that the PLO had submitted another list of 200 people whom it wished to bring into Gaza or Jericho, but Israel will not approve any of them until the last of the four people involved in planning the Ma'alot massacre had left, Shahal said. [end recording]

### 'Arafat Makes Statement on Return to Gaza

*NC1207113094 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Gaza, 12 Jul (MENA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat returned to Gaza from Cairo via Rafah this morning to reside permanently in the Palestinian territories and take charge of the Palestinian National Authority.

In a statement to MENA before crossing at Rafah, he expressed his joy at returning through Egypt to live in the Palestinian territories permanently. He added that this expresses the stance adopted by Egypt and its people in support of the Palestinian nation in its just cause.

On future measures concerning domestic reform and improving the Palestinian people's conditions, 'Arafat told MENA that there are major challenges facing the Palestinian state. He noted that he has issued numerous decisions concerning the Palestinian citizen, primarily on human rights, to preserve the Palestinian citizen's dignity on his land.

This morning, 'Arafat arrived at al-'Arish Airport, where he was received by Northern Sinai Governor Munir Shash and political and executive leaders in the governorate. Afterward he headed to the Rafah crossing in a car flying Palestine's flag. From Rafah he traveled to Gaza.

The Palestinian president was accompanied on his return by his wife Suha Tawil; Palestinian Housing Minister Dr. Zakariya al-'Agha; Justice Minsiter Furayh Abu-Middayn; Palestine's ambassador in Cairo, Zuhdi al-Qidrah; and the commander of the Palestinian security forces, Major General Nasr Yusuf.

### Fatah Criticizes 'Arafat Speeches in Gaza, Jericho

*TA1207154294 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 12 Jul 94 pp 3, 7*

[Article by Muhammad Balas]

[Excerpt] Fatah in the northern refugee camps [of Janin, Balatah, Nur Shams, al-Fari'ah, Tulkarm, and 'Askar] issued a statement. At the beginning of the statement, it welcomed the return of Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat to the homeland's soil on 1 July.

The statement called for the need to adhere to a collective leadership in making decisions that concern the Palestinian people and to avoid unilateral decisions.

In its statement, Fatah in the northern refugee camps criticized the two speeches made by President 'Arafat in Gaza and Jericho during his visit to these two places. The speeches ignored the refugee issue and the refugee camps' prominent role in the Palestinian struggle throughout the occupation, particularly the role of the Palestinian refugee camps and the refugees during the years of the intifadah and the continuing sacrifices made by the sons of the refugee camps. [passage omitted]

### Sources: 'Arafat Holding Secret Talks With Opposition

*TA1207141294 Jerusalem AL-MANAR in Arabic 11 Jul 94 p 1*

[Text] AL-MANAR has learned from high-ranking sources that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is conducting secret talks with the leaders of some of the Palestinian opposition factions. The talks focus on the role and task of these factions in the construction stage. The sources say that these talks have progressed to the stage of participation of some factions in the authority and in the upcoming elections. 'Arafat has offered these factions a number of portfolios in the National Authority.

### 'Arafat Launches 'Economic Jihad'; Wife Views Role

*NC1207161694 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[By Nejla Sammakia]

[Text] Gaza City, Gaza Strip, July 12 (AFP)—PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat plunged into an economic "jihad" as he returned home for good Tuesday [12 July] to build a new life for the Palestinians, but his wife Suha stole the limelight.

As he went straight into meetings with senior Palestinian officials, Mrs. 'Arafat called a news conference to highlight her future role in reshaping women's lives. "We have to work to liberate Palestinian women to make them more independent, in cooperation with men," she said in an interview with AFP and France 2 television.

Shortly after he drove into Gaza City from the border crossing of Rafah, 'Arafat was greeted by a long line of Palestinian figures from the occupied West Bank. With the "ministers" of the new authority, 'Arafat got down to business at the seaside Palestine Hotel, according to PLO officials. They presented reports and discussed "concrete matters" and problems in the autonomous Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho. 'Arafat made no public comments.

For her part, Mrs 'Arafat said she would "be involved in humanitarian assistance, women's issues." "Women's liberation means legislation to protect, train and educate women," said the 30-year-old who married 'Arafat last year.

In the 'Arafats' new family home overlooking the sea, Suha tackled a swarm of journalists. A female bodyguard checked bags and frisked all who entered.

She had no truck with questions about Palestinian women in Gaza being forced to cover their heads in line with Islamic custom. "Here, these are women from Gaza and I want to show you they are not veiled. Nobody is

obliged to put on the veil," she said, calling out a few Gaza women who had been meeting her, only one of whom had her head covered.

During the years of intifada or revolt from 1987, Islamic groups imposed the wearing of a headscarf on the Gaza Strip and women who dared defy them faced insults or worse. However the arrival of Palestinian police in May has brought a more liberal atmosphere.

Echoing her husband's promises to work with the opposition, Mrs. 'Arafat said she was ready to "talk with HAMAS", the Islamic Resistance Movement, which is opposed to the autonomy agreement. HAMAS has a considerable following in Gaza, especially in some of the eight overcrowded refugee camps where nearly half the 800,000 population lives.

Gazans were waiting to see if 'Arafat will get the new authority operating fully and start to improve living conditions after decades of neglect and more than six years of popular revolt against Israel. 'Arafat has acknowledged the size of the rebuilding challenge and even spoke of near famine, a claim discounted by UN aid workers.

He has also accused Western donors of failing to deliver promised funds. So far only 42 million dollars out of some 720 million dollars pledged for this year have been paid. Unemployment is running at about 50 percent in Gaza. Most streets are unpaved and heaped with piles of garbage, raw sewage frequently overflows.

'Arafat, his wife and some 30 officials flew in the morning from Cairo to the border town of El Arish and entered the Gaza Strip at Rafah, but there was no repeat of the mass celebrations of his five-day visit from July 1.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres welcomed 'Arafat's return urging him to tackle pressing economic problems. "The party's over," Peres told state radio. "Yasir 'Arafat is the head of the Palestinian Authority in Gaza and Jericho so it's right that he is there to deal with daily problems of the Palestinian people," Peres said. "The main problems he faces will be above all economic and I hope the world will help to improve the situation of Palestinian autonomy with more than just words. Israel will make a contribution according to its means."

## 'Arafat's Wife Interviewed on Future Plans

*LD1207225094 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Interview with Suha 'Arafat, wife of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Charles Enderlin in Gaza; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Enderlin] [passage omitted] Suha 'Arafat, the chairman's wife, who was not there on the first trip, has come to settle permanently in Gaza, in this villa next to the sea.

['Arafat] [passage indistinct] I don't think Yasir 'Arafat will accept the house—he hasn't yet seen it. He will not accept it, because he will find it luxurious in comparison with what we had in Tunis.

[Enderlin] In Palestine, the 'Arafats will of course set an example. Suha is already starting to busy herself with the liberation of the Palestinian woman.

['Arafat] We are exchanging views to establish laws to protect women, the very first day. The image of Gaza is that Gaza means occupation, the occupation which held up the situation of the Palestinian woman, which held up the whole development of Palestinian society.

[Enderlin] Between meetings with friends from the West Bank or East Jerusalem who have come to greet her, Mrs. 'Arafat is also preparing her political initiatives.

['Arafat] Here I can meet Mrs. Rabin as an equal. I am the wife of Yasir 'Arafat, and she is the wife of Rabin. I hope we shall meet very, very soon, to deal with the common problems that we have.

[Enderlin] Namely?

['Arafat] There are many problems. Perhaps we could talk about the situation of women, Israeli and Palestinian. We could talk about Palestinian women prisoners—that is a very, very important problem. The women are still in Israeli jails.

[Enderlin] Meanwhile, Mr. 'Arafat was inspecting the first group of Palestinian policemen trained in Gaza.

## 'Ashrawi Discusses Detainee's Death With 'Arafat

*NC1307054394 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2158 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Beirut, 12 Jul (MENA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat met Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi tonight. She discussed with him the death of a Palestinian detainee during interrogation by the Palestinian police in Gaza.

Afterward Dr. 'Ashrawi told reporters that the Palestinian president views this as a very serious incident, adding that an immediate investigation will be conducted into the affair.

## Qub'ah Assails 'Arafat Invitation To Convene PNC

*TA1207151094 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 11 Jul 94 p 9*

[Excerpts] Amman, QUDS PRESS—Taysir Qub'ah, deputy speaker of the Palestine National Council [PNC], has said that the invitation by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian National Authority, to convene a new PNC session in the autonomous areas of the Gaza Strip and Jericho was "an illegitimate invitation." In a statement to QUDS PRESS, he added that "the party authorized to call for the convocation of a new PNC session is

a joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC secretariat. [passage omitted]

Qub'ah said that "such a meeting has not been held. Moreover, none of these bodies have held any meeting to discuss the issuing of such an invitation. Consequently, there is no legitimate invitation for the PNC." He pointed out that "no person whatsoever has the right to convene the PNC except these two bodies." Qub'ah accused the PLO leadership of "suspending" the PNC sessions. [passage omitted]

Qub'ah called on PNC members to boycott this session, which he said "seeks to annul the Charter. It is an illegitimate session." He noted that "any amendment must be presented three months in advance to the PNC members and obtain the agreement of two thirds of the members." He warned that "convening the PNC under the present circumstances will deepen the discord and rift in the ranks of the Palestinian people and their organizations within the PLO's framework." [passage omitted]

## Islamic Jihad Leader on Autonomy, PNC Session

*JN1207151094 Amman AL-BILAD in Arabic 13 Jul 94 p 8*

[Interview with Shaykh As'ad Bayyud al-Tamimi, leader of the Islamic Jihad Movement-Bayt al-Maqdis; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [AL-BILAD] President 'Arafat has asked you to return with him to the autonomous areas. But, you have refused. Why have you refused this offer?

[Al-Tamimi] Yasir 'Arafat has contacted me, and asked me to enter the autonomous areas with him. But, I answered him, saying that the Jews would not approve of my entry into the autonomous areas. Entering these areas is contingent upon Israel's approval. Israel has continued to reject the entry of the Fatah Western Sector personnel into the autonomous areas. Additionally, it is impossible for me to enter the autonomous areas as long as the Jews continue to man the bridge crossing points. 'Arafat responded by saying that he was willing to wage a battle with the Jews to ensure my entry into the autonomous areas.

[AL-BILAD] Thus, we can conclude that your decision in this regard is categorical and irreversible?

[Al-Tamimi] If self-rule is implemented throughout the West Bank, I will contemplate entering the autonomous areas. But right now, all power is in the Jews' hands.

[AL-BILAD] Did 'Arafat ask you to only return to the autonomous areas with him? Did he not offer you a seat on the [Palestinian National] Authority.

[Al-Tamimi] He asked us to be involved in the authority in December 1993. The offer remained valid for several months. He was persistent in his offer. But, we answered him, saying that we will remain in the opposition.

[AL-BILAD] Why have you rejected this offer?

[Al-Tamimi] An Andalusian poet composed the following line of poetry when the Arabs and Muslims ruling Andalusia were in a state of decline:

Misplaced vestiges of a kingdom,

Just like a cat mimicking the lion's roar.

I believe that this line of poetry truly depicts the state of affairs of the [Palestinian National] Authority, and answers your question.

[AL-BILAD] Does your decision to reject this offer, and remain in the opposition mean that you will engage in armed action?

[Al-Tamimi] The battle with the Jews is a ceaseless one. This is because their state is doomed to collapse. I have written a book on this issue. The demise of the State of Israel is a Koranic inevitability. Hence, all that is being achieved only serves as analgesics.

The Jews are well aware of this fact. That is why the Jewish community is currently divided on the issue of peace, with various figures and groups trading charges of treason and vituperations. The question posed under the current circumstances is the following: If the West Bankers and Gazans accept self-rule, who could convince the people hailing from Yafo, the Negev, Galilee, and the Triangle to endorse the selling out of their cause?

The nature of the current phase requires constant military action. However, a few days of anticipation may be witnessed. This is necessary so that one may make preparations for the constant battle.

[AL-BILAD] So, we can say that you are in a state of anticipation?

[Al-Tamimi] No doubt about that. Nonetheless, action in the occupied territories has not stopped.

[AL-BILAD] Several forces are preparing to launch their own parties in the self-rule areas. Have you contemplated launching your own party if you return to the autonomous areas?

[Al-Tamimi] I would like to see the Islamic current in the occupied territories form a single party. This is because this current espouses the same ideological line, and opposes the existence of the State of Israel. This is in line with what is mentioned in the Koran; and there can be no disputes over things mentioned in the Koran.

We will examine the state of affairs in the autonomous areas if we get there. When this happens, we will make our own decisions in this regard.

[AL-BILAD] You project yourself as part of the opposition. But why do you not work within the context of the 10 factions?

[Al-Tamimi] The 10 factions are plagued by several ideological and political differences. Moreover, they have different connections and associations. The alliance of the 10 factions has the ultra-rightists, Islamic factions—which reject the existence of Israel as a state, as well as extremist leftists—Marxists, who would like to see Israel survive as a state, but have differences with 'Arafat on the proper solution to the Palestine question.

[AL-BILAD] If the Palestine National Council [PNC] convenes, will you attend its sessions?

[Al-Tamimi] I do not see why not. Our attendance would be necessary so that we may explain our position. Incidentally, we have officially withdrawn from the PNC. Nonetheless, our request for withdrawal has not been debated. We are represented at the PNC by six members.

[AL-BILAD] What is the significance of Fayiz al-Aswad's entry into the self-rule areas?

[Al-Tamimi] We have nothing to do with this man.

[AL-BILAD] What about your relations with President 'Arafat?

[Al-Tamimi] Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is maneuvering. He believes that al-Aswad could serve as a substitute. But we have nothing to do with al-Aswad. [passage omitted]

## Paper Urges 'Arafat 'To Start Rebuilding'

*TA1207144194 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM TIMES in English 8 Jul 94 p 4*

[Editorial: "Welcome Home Mr. President.. But"]

[Text] Welcome home President 'Arafat. We greet you and thousands of other Palestinians returning to the homeland after all those years in exile. We looked forward to seeing you here and we are thrilled that you have finally arrived.

Now, Mr. President, after you long-awaited return home, it is time to get down to real business and face the more serious challenges ahead of us all. This is the time for the Palestinians, with the aid of their advisors and consultants, to plan our national development program. The years of the diaspora and exile are over. Also, the years of political campaigning and competition have ended. What you will be judged by is what you do to start rebuilding the country.

The rebuilding process is as serious and important as the liberation struggle. After achieving the initial goals of the struggle for liberation, it is time to start the struggle for rebuilding our devastated infrastructure. I am sure you heard this from each person you met with during you stay in Gaza and Jericho. The issue on every one's mind is how to make the best of the agreement.

Allow me to make some suggestions that will help the process. First, I strongly advise you to gather the skills and intellect from the numerous brains the Palestinian nation has produced.

Let them all come to Gaza and Jericho. Give them accommodation and airfare. Make available to them rooms to sit and brainstorm. encourage them to produce for the sake of the country we all love and have struggled so hard for. It will be a great shame, after all these years of struggle and sacrifice and after accepting what we did not want to do but had no other choice at this stage, to lose it all because we could not handle the challenge. Won't it look strange and ludicrous that we, the same people who built other nations in this region from scratch, are unable to build our own state?

The mission of the advisors and consultants is very important. They have the brains to come up with solutions to the problems. They need to be encouraged to work and to be convinced that the current administration is serious about building Palestine and not interested in political quibbling. They have to be convinced that their work (which I feel they are ready to do for free for the cause) will be appreciated and respected. They should be promised that the right person will be put in the right job based on that person's professional qualifications. To be honest, the current administration is not of the level Palestinians hoped for, and portfolios were not handed down based on resumes, rather on political affiliation, family ties, and proof of loyalty. These factors do not encourage us at a time when you and the entire Palestinian community need to pull efforts together to rebuild the state.

Let's give the brains of our people a chance to prove themselves. Their work, which includes planning, is the most difficult task ahead of us. After that, the physical rebuilding process becomes easy because we will have a plan and a program to guide our work.

## AL-QUDS on 'Meaning' of 'Arafat's Gaza Residency

*TA1207180394 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 12 Jul 94 p 13*

[Editorial: "An Outstanding Historical Event"]

[Text] Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's return to the homeland to reside there with his people represents an outstanding historical event. For, this is the first time in our country's history that the Palestinian leadership is present on the Palestinian homeland's soil and is cooperating with the people in facing the challenges and overcoming the difficulties and obstacles to achieving the Palestinian people's legitimate hopes and aspirations.

The time which the Palestinian president spent in the Gaza Strip and Jericho before departing for Paris, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia constituted the first meeting with his people. Everyone became convinced that what has

been achieved to date is merely the first step on the long road of sacrifices and relentless efforts toward reconstruction and development in all levels—economical, social, medical, and cultural. As the world is witnessing, the Palestinians are starting from zero, or below zero, in order to try and join the nations living in the conditions of the modern era.

Today, the Palestinian president is ending a long period of roaming forced upon him by the circumstances of the Palestinian cause and its struggles and sieges in Lebanon. His statement upon leaving Tripoli that there will be no other journey except to the homeland's soil has been realized.

President 'Arafat's return has more than one meaning. The Palestinians endured disasters, calamities, asylums, and displacement and were fragmented in their places of immigration and exile. This return symbolizes the hope for the return of the displaced, the immigrants, and the refugees from among the Palestinian people. Moreover, it affirms the bond between the leadership and the people and between the long-suffering residents and those returning to their homeland from exile in the diaspora so that everyone—hand in hand—will build the promised Palestinian future with effort, sweat, and sacrifice.

Certainly, fraternal Tunisia, which hosted the PLO since 1982, played an important pan-Arab role which history will record and which the Palestinian people, in particular, will remember and appreciate just as they are grateful to all the Arab states that offered them moral and financial assistance.

## Nabulus Poll Shows Fatah Winning Elections

*TA1307084194 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 94 p 6*

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] If elections in the territories were held now, Fatah would win 41 percent of the vote, Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] would receive 13.7 percent, and the various leftist organizations would win 2 percent.

These are the findings of a public opinion poll conducted recently in the territories by the Palestinian Research Studies Center in Nabulus.

The poll was conducted among a representative sample of 1,974 residents of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem. Some 76 percent of those polled are in favor of holding elections in the territories as a means of choosing the leadership of the Palestinian National Authority. Of those polled, 39 percent said they were pleased with the performance of the Palestinian police, and 30 percent said it is reasonable.

## Islamic Movement Supports al-Shawwa as Gaza Mayor

*TA1207145494 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 10 Jul 94 p 5*

[Article by 'Imad al-Ifranji]

[Excerpt] Gaza—Two Islamic Movement officials have disclosed that the nomination of Mansur al-Shawwa as mayor of Gaza has received the consent of all forces acting in the Palestinian arena and that, from the outset, al-Shawwa pledged to head a council that enjoys national consensus and which includes honest and competent individuals.

Engineer Jamal al-Khudari and Khalid al-Hindi said that al-Shawwa has exerted efforts, worthy of appreciation, to promote the idea of forming a municipal council comprising competent individuals.

Engineer al-Khudari, who participated in the consultations for setting up the municipal council, pointed out that the Islamic Movement was sympathetic to the idea of forming a council that relies on national consensus from all forces and figures acting in Gaza despite the fact that it believes that elections are the best way for this. [passage omitted]

## Algeria

### Sifi Makes 'Exclusive Statement' on Terrorism

*NC1307073594 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 11 Jul 94 p 20*

[Report on an interview with Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi by Mirvat Fahmi; place and date not given]

[Text] Algerian Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi has made an exclusive statement to ROSE AL-YUSUF affirming that extremism is now the major threat to the Arab world. He said it is found everywhere there, evident in some Arab countries and, if dormant, still present in others.

Sifi warned that extremism is a serious danger, which, if it continues, will be a time bomb that might detonate in every Arab country. He said that all the Arab countries are afraid of this danger but that fear alone is not enough; what is needed are coordinated measures to fight it.

The Algerian prime minister explained that the roots of the current events in his country go back to the 1986 economic crisis that resulted from a drop in oil prices. He added that this crisis was not firmly confronted and gave rise to major social unrest. He said that instead of confronting the economic and social crisis, the doors were opened wide to what was then termed democracy and political pluralism, when every 15 people or so could form a political party. He said 72 political parties were formed, the state's prestige was eroded, giving those who wanted to interfere the opportunity to do so, and the political crisis began.

[Fahmi] What method are you using to solve the crisis?

[Sifi] We have called for national accord and consultation. Many Algerians have complied, including 30 political parties and all the economic associations and trade unions. Some still hesitate and some remain silent. Our call for dialogue aims to bring all the political forces together to discuss issues, try to reach an agreement, and so lead us out of the crisis. The president has expressed willingness to talk with those who practice violence and terrorism. And we are still determined to fight relentlessly against those who wish to ruin Algeria and terrorize citizens. Algeria has enough resources to deter them. We condemn the lies that have been used to confuse Islamic values with terrorism. The Algerian people are committed Muslims.

[Fahmi] In view of the country's experience, have you revised your position on allowing political parties formed on the basis of religion?

[Sifi] The Transitional National Council will revise the law governing political parties and elections. We are committed to the results of the national discussion on this issue and the principles of national accord.

[Fahmi] The Algerian Government has been actively contacting several countries. What is your objective in these contacts?

[Sifi] By virtue of its geographical location and history, Algeria is a link between the Arab world and Africa on one side and Europe on the other. We want to convey an accurate picture of the conditions in Algeria. It is in everyone's interest to back our fight against terrorism. We want to boost our ties with other countries because our security is an integral part of Arab Maghreb security. Our current battle against terrorism serves Algeria and also serves our neighbors.

[Fahmi] Will your recent economic measures be harmful, considering Algeria's circumstances?

[Sifi] We have chosen to pursue a market economy and have begun to do so. We are certain of success in this effort. As a result of our economic reform policy, the IMF has delayed the repayment of some of our debts and rescheduled others. A market economy will cause some social problems and higher prices. And on top of this we have 1.2 million unemployed people and a housing shortage. But we will try not to harm the low-income groups.

### Cherif: 'Abominable Crimes Will Not Go Unpunished'

*LD1207103994 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Statement by Aberrahmane Meziane Cherif, minister of interior, local authorities, environment, and administrative reform, in Algiers on 11 July—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God's peace be upon His most honorable messenger. Citizens: Our country has witnessed in the past few days a series of terrorist assassinations which were targeted at foreign nationals who came here to help our people within the framework of cooperation. These vile acts fall within the framework of the scorched earth policy which is being carried out by criminals, traitors, and mercenaries with a view to harming our people and their property. They aim to ruin the reputation of our country abroad by killing Italians in Jijel last week, Russian and Yugoslav nationals today in the capital, and also the director of the Higher School of Veterinary Medecine and the director of the Equipment Department at the Ministry of Vocational Training.

Algeria is targeted and the intention is to distort the ancient traditions of hospitality of our people. They want to isolate the entire Algerian people from the international community and destroy the development efforts aimed at [building] a better future. They also target the international community by attempting to instil fear into people' hearts with terrorism and violence.

On this sad occasion, on behalf of the head of state, the prime minister and the Algerian people, I would like to

present our condolences to the families of the victims and to the governments and authorities of their countries. We strongly condemn these crimes and we will work relentlessly to see that the criminals are punished. The Algerian authorities will take all the necessary measures to this effect. These abominable crimes will not go unpunished. These abominable crimes will not go unpunished.

In these difficult moments, every citizen has to be aware of the seriousness of such behavior and has to ponder over the latest address by the head of state. Everyone of us has to examine their conscience. Everyone of us has to examine their conscience. Is it possible to remain neutral and adopt a partisan attitude while our entire people is being undermined? History will judge with severity the wavering and the negligent. In the face of these odious crimes, everyone, particularly those who prefer to shirk their responsibilities, has to define their position on the country's higher interests. Nobody should hesitate to condemn these crimes and denounce them without any ambiguity and as soon as possible.

Algeria committed itself to introduce far-reaching reforms which are required by economic development. It also committed itself to involve all the democratic forces to preserve national unity by relying on all those who work with sincerity to save Algeria, on all those who work with sincerity to save Algeria.

Algeria has committed itself to this line and will never waver in following it despite the attempts aimed at obstructing it. [last sentence repeated]

### Warns Against Islam as Pretext To Kill

*LD1207204094 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the installation of governors, today was the turn of Mr. Abdelkader Ouali, governor of the capital. He was installed by Mr Abderrahmane Meziane Cherif, minister of interior, local authorities, environment and administrative reform. [passage omitted]

[Begin Cherif recording] Who said we need somebody to teach us Islam and since when were Iran's robe, Afghanistan's clothes, and Sudan's cloak the symbols of Islam? Islam is pure and emanates from God's book and the traditions of his prophet.

The state is determined to eliminate anyone who uses Islam as a pretext to commit horrible murders in order to spread terror in people's minds and sabotage the country. There can be no leniency with those who kill foreigners, so as to harm the supreme interest of the homeland, taking the opportunity of the G-7 summit meeting in Italy.

What is the target of these murders? It is the people naturally. They want more suffering for the people in their daily lives by blowing up every international agreement regarding the economic recovery. The Algerian people have enough maturity and will not follow the advocates of nihilism. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Violence Continues; French Teacher Found Killed

*NC1207195794 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] Algiers, July 12 (AFP)—Political violence in Algeria claimed five more lives Tuesday [12 July] amid fears that Islamic fundamentalists were stepping up their violent campaign against the secular military-backed government.

A French teacher who worked as a proof-reader at the independent daily Le Soir d'Algerie was found with her throat slit in Rouiba, near the capital Algiers, the newspaper reported Tuesday evening.

Algerian security officials confirmed that Yasmina Drici, an Algerian with a French mother, was seized from her home in Rouiba Sunday by unknown men who passed themselves off as policemen, and found dead Tuesday morning.

The paper said an unidentified Polish woman with Drici when she was abducted was released by the attackers.

Earlier, two Algerian policemen and two suspected Islamic guerrillas died when a group of gunmen attacked an unmarked police car as it drove past the Italian embassy in Algiers, witnesses and the Italian news agency ANSA said.

The policemen, two of whom were killed, shot back killing two and managed to capture one of the assailants who was injured, witnesses said. The clash occurred only a few metres (yards) away from a queue of people awaiting visas, but witnesses told AFP the embassy did not appear to be the target.

Tuesday's attacks are the latest in a spate of killings by suspected Moslem militants of foreigners, government forces, secularists and pro-western democracy advocates. [passage omitted]

The streets of Algiers were quiet and largely deserted Tuesday as rumors circulated about the "return of the GIA," the radical Armed Islamic Group believed responsible for most of the killings.

Press reports said the attacks amounted to the militants' response to a statement condemning terrorism issued over the weekend by the Group of Seven leading industrialised countries during their summit in Naples, Italy. [passage omitted]

### Further Support Announced for Jihad Unity Call

*PM1207140094 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 12 Jul 94 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Algeria: More Support for Unification With 'Armed Group'"]

[Text] London, AL-HAYAH—The Parliamentary Mission of the disbanded Algerian Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] has distributed a statement which says: "In support of the blessed jihad unity of the armed Islamic groups at the level of the homeland and their political apparatus represented in the FIS, forged under the banner of the Armed Islamic Group by pledging allegiance to its amir [leader] Abi Abdallah Ahmed, the mujahidin group in the Aures [al-awras] area, led by Abi Brahim Moustafa, blesses this legitimate unity and urges the mujahidin of the Aures area to join the Armed Islamic Group."

The mission distributed another statement which says that Cheikh Mohamed Said, who is in charge of the FIS Political Committee, calls on "our ulema, preachers, thinkers, and other sons of our nation throughout the world...to bless this unity, which brings good tidings from the summits of Algeria's high mountains. And to promote it and urge people to join it. And to appeal to people throughout the Islamic world to support Islamic jihad in Algeria both materially and morally."

The two statements said: "The banners of jihad have united and the mujahidin are now in one trench.... Islamic jihad in Algeria is not blind terrorism, as they claim.... Do not lag behind or preoccupy yourselves with philosophies or with issuing rulings, because your brothers on the jihad land are burned daily to dispel the darkness."

The "Mujahidin Group in Aures" said that unity "is the legitimate and only framework for jihad in Algeria by pledging allegiance to legitimacy."

As is known, Anour Haddam is head of the FIS Parliamentary Mission abroad. He belongs to the mainstream inside the Front, which calls for unification with the Armed Islamic Group, while other tendencies, headed by Cheikh Rabeh Kebir, who lives in Germany, have reservations about this call. The latter have on several occasions pointed out that the legitimate FIS leadership is known and represented in the cheikhs detained in Blida.

## FLN Central Committee Examines 'Internal Problems'

*LD0807082894 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] The FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee has been meeting at the Aurassi Hotel with all members of its Political Bureau present, in order to examine a number of topics concerning the current situation in the country in addition to some other internal problems. More details on today's proceedings from Mohsen Karim, the radio correspondent:

[Karim] The ensuing discussions were critical of the current political and security situation in the country. Most of the speakers affirmed, however, that they support the stance taken by their party since January 1992. Concerning the situation inside the party itself, most speakers agreed on the need to adhere to the political line taken by the FLN. One of the speakers even suggested that a number of FLN militants were politically wrong when they agreed to take part in the institutions of the transitional period. Other speakers went further and asserted that the party is no longer exerting a whip over its members.

This last point brought home to the FLN leadership the problem of taking urgent measures against what the speakers termed the lack of a whip inside the party. [passage omitted]

## FLN Chief Urges Political Solution

*LD1007155394 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Text] The situation in Algeria was the focus of a news conference held at el-Djazair Hotel this morning by the National Liberation Front [FLN] Secretary General Abdelhamid Mehri. Mohsen Slimani was present at the news conference and sent the following report:

[Slimani] The FLN secretary general dwelt, at the beginning of his news conference, upon his party's analysis of the current situation in the country. The FLN party believes that if the spiral of violence continues along the same lines, by using the same logic, there will be no room in such a situation for a democratic program, neither for an Islamic program nor for the state of law.

Mehri's logic has made him believe the spiral of violence is not merely a terrorist phenomenon which can be dealt with by the security services; rather, it is a complicated phenomenon with far reaching consequences, he added.

As far as the solution is concerned, the FLN believes, as Mehri asserted, it should be the responsibility of everyone, regardless of the position of people—whether sponsoring violence or taking part in it.

Mehri is still attached, when looking for solutions, to the idea that one should continue to look for political means that should be examined whenever the authorities and influential political forces have the opportunity to meet.

Concerning the latter, Mehri pointed out his party proposed four urgent points which will be put forward to all influential parties, including the authorities. The points concern the need to reach an agreement on a plan and an agenda for the return to constitutional legality and to form a strong government that can propose a program of action acceptable to the parties to the dialogue.

Mehri did not hide, when he dealt with policies on security. He fears the army and the security services will have to shoulder such a responsibility alone, in the absence of parties, and pointed out that the aforementioned bodies had already shouldered the responsibility of resolving a political problem that cannot be resolved through the use of arms.

### Major Gunrunning Network Dismantled in Algiers

*LD0907224194 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Jul 94*

[Text] The security services today announced the dismantling of a large gunrunning network in Algiers. Several members of this network were jailed by the Algiers special court. The network in question was led by Kantour Brahim, alias Mokrane, who resided in France. He has links with Abbassi Salmane [son of FIS leader Abbassi Madani] who resides in Germany. Kantour was commissioned to bring in military hardware from abroad for armed groups.

The statement of the security services adds that Kantour was arrested in possession of a quantity of arms consisting of Kalashnikovs, explosives, communications and remote control equipment, as well as detonators.

The same source adds that seven other persons were arrested, implicated in the smuggling operation and in acts of sabotage. The security services also stressed that Kantour Brahim was a major gunrunner who was wanted by the security services. He left Algeria in 1967. He was an activist in the Movement for Democracy in Algeria and was expelled from this movement in 1988.

## Egypt

### Mubarak on Palestinian Self-Rule, Other Issues

*NC1107164494 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Paris, 11 Jul (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has stressed the need for supporting the Palestinian self-rule and underlined the importance of international assistance so that the Palestinian National Authority can carry out its duties and serve the Palestinian people. The president said that this is bound to bring stability, reassure people, and enable the negotiating process to continue.

In statements following his meeting with President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee today, President Mubarak noted that their talks covered the Palestinian self-rule issue.

On whether he will visit Syria, his excellency said: I will visit Syria soon, God willing. President Mubarak said that consultations are continuing with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said that the date of his visit to Damascus can be arranged through the telephone calls that he will make a week or two after his return from his current European tour.

As regards the Syrian-Israeli track, President Mubarak said: Although certain obstacles surface from time to time, peace will forge ahead. He said that the peace process might take some time concerning the Syrian-Israeli track. However, he affirmed that the Syrians want peace and Israel wants peace as well. President Mubarak said that peace is the only option.

To another question about the situation in Yemen, President Mubarak voiced fears that the situation might deteriorate anew there. He said: I have often advised the two sides in Yemen. I also advised President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to avoid the use of force, because using force to impose unity will have very large side effects. President Mubarak maintained that the lack of logic will generate new troubles.

Alluding to the Libyan-West crisis over Lockerbie, President Husni Mubarak said that he had discussed the issue with President Mitterrand. He stressed the need to resolve this crisis.

To a question about the possibility of handing over the two Libyan suspects to Egypt, President Mubarak said that Libya might hand them over to Egypt if they would stand trial in a neutral country. However, this is mere talk. Let us see how prepared the other parties are. He said that the trial of the suspects in Egypt should be approved by the parties concerned. He added: We have discussed this issue and we are trying to find a face-saving solution.

To another question on whether Egypt is prepared to send forces or observers to Rwanda, President Husni Mubarak said that there is a difference between armed forces and observers. He said that Egypt will send 10 to 15 observers.

President Mubarak said that his talks with President Mitterrand have demonstrated that their views were 99 percent identical concerning all the issues that were discussed.

### On 'Arafat in Gaza, Peace Talks

*LD1107193794 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Italicized passages in English with superimposed French translation]

[Text] Many political leaders throughout the world have contributed to the reconciliation between the Palestinians and Israelis. One of them—and not the least—was in Paris today. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak had lunch with Francois Mitterrand. He intends to go to Damascus to facilitate the peace negotiations between the Israelis and Syrians. Olivier Lerner met Husni Mubarak and asked him whether he was optimistic, whether the Middle East was going to enter a long-lasting peace era:

[Begin recording] [Mubarak] *It is a beginning. The fact that Yasir 'Arafat is settling down in Gaza and Jericho does not mean that everything is over, quite the opposite. The negotiations are continuing over the occupied territories, the West Bank especially. Moreover, sooner or later there will be negotiations concerning Jerusalem.*

[Lerner] Do you fear for his life in Gaza? The Islamic Jihad and Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] are still very powerful. They are against the peace process.

[Mubarak] *Any leader, anywhere in the world, if he is terrified for his own life cannot work any longer. In such circumstances, he is condemned to isolation and is virtually paralyzed. People are expecting a great deal from him: The renovation of infrastructures, the improvement of living standards, the creation of jobs, and, if nothing happens, this may cause major problems for the peace process.*

[Lerner] Have you got good news concerning the new peace process that has been started between Jordan and Israel?

[Mubarak] *Yes. They are still facing some difficulties for the definition of the border, but, as far as I know, King Husayn of Jordan is going to meet Mr. Rabin very soon, somewhere in Europe or in the United States.*

[Lerner] Talks between the Syrians and Israelis are expected to be more difficult, aren't they?

[Mubarak] *They are not that difficult. They are just making matters more complicated on both sides, because of a lack of trust, rather than anything else. But the peace process is under way. There is no other way but negotiations.* [end recording]

### PNA's 'Abd-Rabbuh Arrives for Ministers' Meeting

*NC1307055494 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA)—Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, information minister in the Palestinian National Authority [PNA], arrived in Cairo this evening for a visit of several days during which he will attend the Arab information ministers conference, expected to start on Wednesday [13 July].

'Abd-Rabbuh said this meeting has special significance for him because he is attending it for the first time as Palestinian information minister.

Noting that Cairo witnessed the birth of the PNA, he said it is a source of pride but also a call to shoulder responsibility by the PNA and the entire Arab group.

He said he was very grateful for the fraternal assistance extended by Egypt led by President Husni Mubarak to the Palestinian people in taking another step toward freedom and independence.

He emphasized the strong ties between the two fraternal nations and said his presence in Cairo will be an opportunity to discuss every form of media cooperation with Egyptian and other Arab officials.

### Meetings Aim at Ending Economic War With Israel

*NC1307090694 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jul 94 p 9*

[Report by Mahmud Bakri]

[Text] Economic sources have told AL-SHA'B that Egyptian and Israelis officials held secret meetings in Cairo last week to discuss Egypt's proposals to end the ongoing economic war between the two sides, in which Israel is trying to control Egyptian export markets abroad. According to them, Egypt had lost more than $500 million as of last month because of the war Israel is waging on Egyptian products.

The same sources pointed out that an Israeli economic team that visited Cairo secretly last week expressed readiness to end this war, but only if the Egyptian Government met a number of conditions. These are: Increasing the volume of direct trade between Egypt and Israel, stepping up trade between Israel and the Arab states, more efforts by Egypt to end the Arab boycott of Israel, and approving Israel's applications for projects, whether for the reconstruction of Sinai or in other fields of economic activity in Egypt.

According to the same sources, Egypt asked for one week to officially respond to the Israeli demands; that is, before 15 July.

### Fugitive 'Terrorist' in al-Alfi Case Arrested

*NC1207200794 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1852 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA)—The State Security Investigation police today arrested fugitive terrorist Badr Mutawalli in a hideout in al-Buhayrah Governorate. He is the 15th defendant in the case of the abortive attempt to assassinate Interior Minister Hasan al-Alfi on 8 August 1993.

Mutawalli is one of the 17 defendants against whom the military court is scheduled to issue its verdict on Thursday [14 July].

The State Security Investigations police also arrested 'Imad 'Abd-al-Mu'ti inside a hideout in Suez city. He is the 14th among those charged in connection with the demonstrations in Suez city. He was referred to the State Security prosecution.

The defendants in this case were sent for trial last week.

### National Dialogue Congress Issues Recommendations

*NC0807061094 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jul 94*

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA)—The National Dialogue General Congress has affirmed the importance of national unity and the need for the parties to rally their efforts to confront extremism and terrorism, which are the main enemy of democracy. It also affirmed the need for work to achieve economic, social, and cultural development and to replan the slum areas.

The congress stressed that Islam is a tolerant religion. It called for cultural and religious enlightenment and the spreading of public awareness by the various media services.

At the conclusion of its work today, the congress issued recommendations in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres dealing with deepening democratic practice, safeguarding political rights, and expanding the jurisdiction of the Consultative Council.

The congress recommendations came in 50 pages and contained the recommendations of the congress' three committees—the political committee, the economic committee, and the social and cultural committee.

Regarding democratic practices, the political committee said in its recommendations that the dialogue has revealed a lot of common ground among committee members despite their diverse political affiliations and positions in public life.

The committee said this common ground is basically due to serious discussions and the close views of the parties and other participants in the committee's work receiving general acceptance in such a way that it can be said that there are general tendencies within the committee in addition to the particular tendencies of some parties and members.

The committee noted that there are topics that have won general agreement with regard to the main features of supporting democratic practices. These include:

1. Ensuring the impartiality and fairness of the elections. This requires clearing the electoral lists of any shortcomings or mistakes, revising them periodically and constantly, opening the voters registration list for longer, reaching several months per year, and authenticating the identity of the voters when casting their ballots.

2. Abolishing Law No. 33 for 1978 on protecting the domestic front and social peace and canceling some of the clauses of the law on political parties No. 40 for 1977.

3. Ensuring the judiciary's supervision of the elections to safeguard their integrity and safe procedures.

4. Adopting an electoral list system with proportional representation in the elections for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council to ensure a growing multiparty system and revive the parties' role in the political process on condition that the constitutional flaws that marred the previous two laws are avoided and the independent individual's representation can be secured.

The congress said the various parties were unanimous on the need to adopt this system despite their different views of the principles this system must adopt. Some parties called for introducing nonparty lists, some called for incomplete lists that do not require the inclusion of all the nominees in a single constituency. Others called for canceling the proportion required by law for the list to win. Others called for reducing this proportion while some called for merging the list and individual electoral systems. Some called for a careful study of this topic by a special committee.

5. Addressing some negative practices by citizens in exercising their election rights, promoting public awareness, and stimulating party political activity.

6. Encouraging the political parties—the key to exercising political life in Egypt. These parties must play their role in accordance with the Constitution and law. There is a need to increase these parties' activity and their ability to perform national work without hindrance.

7. Inculcating the youth with national principles and forming cadres able to shoulder responsibility and participate in public life, committed to the homeland's values and supreme interests.

8. Supporting women's role in political life and devising plans to activate this role. The list system could provide an opportunity for women to effectively perform their general political duty as men's partners in political life.

Regarding the ethics law, the congress said in its recommendations that the National Democratic Party's [NDP] proposals in this regard have met general acceptance from all the parties and committee members. The proposals call for canceling the provisions of political responsibility stipulated in the ethics law because this responsibility was established in political circumstances and for reasons that no longer exist. They also call for canceling all provisions that enable the socialist public prosecutor to oppose the candidates for the board of directors of professional and labor associations, societies, local popular councils, and other organizations.

The congress called for expanding the jurisdiction of the Consultative Council by seeking its views more often on draft bills and on the general framework of the state budget in implementation of Article 195/5 of the Constitution.

Regarding extremism and terrorism, the congress affirmed the importance of national unity. The general trend prevailed on the following:

1. The need for all parties to rally their efforts to confront extremism and terrorism, which are the main enemy of democracy.

2. The need to create economic, social, and cultural areas in less fortunate areas and to replan slum areas.

3. The need to affirm that Islam is a tolerant religion and that by hiding behind Islam, extremism and terrorism harm this orthodox religion.

4. The need to pay attention to cultural and religious enlightenment and to appoint Islamic preachers from the al-Azhar mosque.

5. The need to spread public awareness by the various media services.

The National Dialogue congress pointed out that some members called for a national plan to encourage people "to participate in political life." Other members called for the freedom to establish parties, while others stressed that the existing law guarantees the freedom to establish parties and that the Parties Commission must maintain its power in accordance with the current law. Some participants stressed the need to continue working on the regulations on the establishment of parties and the need for the party founders to represent the various governorates. Some members called for canceling financial aid to parties and others called for considering an amendment to the Higher Constitutional Court law so that the constitutionality of laws be checked before draft laws are approved. Some members thought the court should include representatives of the three authorities in the state. The congress also recorded in its recommendations a demand by some members that the press law be reconsidered with a view to unleashing the freedom to publish newspapers and magazines. Other members believed that newspapers with a foreign license should not be allowed to publish in Egypt. Some members called for establishing a higher council for professional associations to settle their differences and solve their problems. Others called for a unified law for professional associations and unions and others for regulating financial spending and donations during the elections.

Some participants called for supporting the role of youth in political life and for establishing a national mechanism to concentrate on youth issues apart from sports, which should have its own agency.

Some members called for reconsidering some provisions of the emergency law and others for the speedy abolition of the emergency law when circumstances allow.

Concerning a revision and an amendment to the law of ethics, the congress' recommendations pointed out that some members called for abolishing the Socialist Public Prosecutor system, while others called for promoting the system to become like that of the People's Lawyer system in Scandinavian countries. Other members called only for canceling the texts that give the Socialist Public Prosecutor the power to hurt personal freedom. Some members urged that the management of the funds under guard be delegated to a specialized agency. Other members stressed the need for a text stipulating that a ruling to confiscate funds under guard must be based on conclusive evidence, because confiscation is considered a punishment.

On expanding the jurisdiction of the Consultative Council, the report of the congress' political committee noted that some members asked for reconsidering the formation of the Consultative Council so that in addition to expert members, the council can reflect the proportional representation of the governorates. Other members urged considering legislative power to the Consultative Council.

In its political committee report, the congress pointed out that in the discussion of extremism and terrorism, some members called for reinforcing the police presence in cities and villages and for recruiting over 0.5 million military men to confront terrorism. Others urged that laws be revised in light of the Islamic shari'ah and others called for studying the causes of terrorism and extremism and for finding radical solutions to the problem.

In this regard some members called for solving the problem of unemployment, labelling it one of the causes of terrorism. Other members urged that religion not be used in election campaigns.

Some members asked that party work be permitted in universities and schools because banning it in educational establishments gave the extremist groups a chance to disseminate their ideas among students.

On foreign policy, the congress stressed that the parties to the dialogue have agreed in general on the issues of peace in the Middle East, Egypt's role in the Arab region, and its relations with the Islamic world, Europe, other countries, and the United Nations.

Regarding Middle East peace, there is an agreement in general on the need for Egypt to continue to assume its responsibilities to achieve peace and reach a comprehensive and just Middle East solution. The delegates stressed the need to strengthen Egyptian and Arab economic power to be prepared for the economic cooperation that could be established in a post-peace Middle East and to free the Middle East of weapons of mass destruction.

On Egypt's relations with the Arab region, the participants emphasized the need to clear the Arab atmosphere, reconcile the Arab brothers, and strengthen the links between Egypt and both Sudan and Libya. They affirmed the need to strengthen inter-Arab cooperation on the political, cultural, and economic levels and to attract investors and encourage them to work in Egypt. The members noted the need to settle differences arising among Arab countries through a peaceful dialogue, not through fighting or military action, to strengthen Egyptian-Sudanese ties, strengthen the ties linking the countries of the Nile basin, support the Arab League and abide by its resolutions and recommendations, and consider the establishment of an Arab court of justice.

Concerning Egypt and Africa, the members recommended the need to continue efforts to encourage economic cooperation among the African states, achieve economic and social development there, and secure political stability in Africa.

Regarding Egypt and the Islamic world, the delegates highlighted the need to boost cooperation between Egypt

and the member states of the Islamic Conference Organization and to serve the organization's objectives. They also noted that Egypt's leading role in the Islamic world reflects the Arab and Islamic culture that Egypt promotes and serves, particularly through al-Azhar. The delegates called for confronting the crimes against humanity and the genocide to which the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina are being subjected and for safeguarding their historic rights.

On Egypt's relations with Europe, the members noted Egypt's economic and cultural cooperation with Europe and called for continuing the consultation and coordination between Egypt and the European countries. The delegates called for strengthening Egypt's ties with the CIS and for promoting economic and cultural cooperation with these 12 republics. They also called for promoting the economic, cultural, and political cooperation among the Mediterranean countries.

On Egypt's relations with the United States, the delegates called for further strengthening these relations on the economic and political levels in the interest of the two countries. They called for continuing economic and military aid to Egypt to contribute to implementing the development plan.

On Egypt's role in the Nonaligned Movement, the members stressed the need for Egyptian foreign policy to continue to develop and revitalize the Nonaligned Movement under the new world order to serve the development needs of the member states and to focus on the economic role of the movement to forestall the harm caused by the other major economic groupings and blocs. The participants called on Egypt to continue its support for this movement to defend the economic interests of the developing nations. They stressed Egypt's commitment to the principles of the United Nations and its participation in safeguarding world peace and security.

On Egypt's position regarding the new world order, the congress emphasized the need to spark action in the various forums of international relations to confront the harm caused by the economic and political groupings and blocs. The participants called for devising a clear-cut and pragmatic strategy to deal with world changes. The congress called for establishing good relations with all the international financing institutions to preserve Egypt's supreme interests and for devising an integrated vision of the concept of pan-Arab security that goes beyond borders and geographical locations to accommodate the relations between Egypt and its neighbors in the Arab world, Africa, Asia, and Europe. The congress emphasized the commitment to the principles of international legality while calling for their standardization.

The congress noted in its recommendations the positions of some of the parties on the dialogue on foreign policy. Some called for reconsidering some articles in the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement to permit the withdrawal of multinational troops from Sinai to be replaced by UN troops. Some members called for the normalization measures with Israel to be in line with the gains made in the peace process with the Arab states. Some others called for activating popular diplomacy in which the political parties could play an active role. The head of the Doctors Association called for activating the role of the professional associations to back foreign policy. Other members called for the need to focus on the problem of water.

Some members of the congress drew attention to the need to face the dangers of narcotics and the effect of the supply of weapons to terrorists on Egypt's security. Some members called for increasing the number of permanent seats in the Security Council to accommodate the increase in member states and ensure a more equitable representation by regional groupings. Advocates of this view called for the need to demand more powers for the General Assembly, including the power to pass binding resolutions, when discussing the amendment of the UN Charter. Other members called for reconsidering the Arab League Charter to revoke the unanimity required for passing its resolutions.

The congress made some recommendations in the economic field. These relate to the role of the state and the private sector in a market economy, investment and the business sector, manpower development, administrative reforms, and unemployment.

Regarding the role of the state and the private sector in a market-oriented economy, the congress stressed that there is no disagreement on the need for the state alone to take charge of justice, security, and defense tasks and to be primarily responsible for basic education, health, and the infrastructure, such as electricity, roads, communications, and other sectors. The congress also stressed that the state is responsible for adopting measures to achieve stability in macroeconomic policies, particularly those relating to the general budget and the balance of payments. The congress noted that the state's function is to monitor economic activity to eliminate any harm resulting from the free and unrestricted interaction of market forces. The congress pointed out that the state has a social function in this regard. It follows what is happening in this field and encourages society's civil institutions to contribute toward achieving justice. The state is also responsible for devising an economic strategy defining the general goals of economic growth and adopting the appropriate measures to achieve that end.

On steps to complete the economic reform program, the delegates stressed the need to develop financial and monetary policies to encourage more savings, to end the economic recession and deflation, not to impose new taxes, but to cancel existing taxes on investment goods and raw materials, increase revenue by ensuring the sound collection of taxes, and eliminate tax evasion. The congress noted the need to shift from Treasury bonds to medium and long-term bonds to finance investment and to allow retirement and insurance funds to invest their money in productive projects that create jobs. The

congress stressed the need to maintain monetary balance, preserve the stability of the Egyptian pound's exchange rate against foreign currencies, encourage banks to contribute to investment activity, and enhance the banks' ability to provide financing.

The congress emphasized the need to activate the financial market by increasing the bonds in circulation, simplifying procedures, reducing fees by using every necessary means of promotion, and offering the shares of public sector companies intended for partial or total privatization for sale.

The congress called for encouraging the establishment of national financial companies and giving them preferential treatment to work in outlying areas and in employment-intensive fields and the establishment of institutions specializing in bonds.

The congress affirmed that manpower development begins by eliminating illiteracy, developing education and linking it with the requirements of development, and developing higher management capable in innovation, creativity, and improving the work climate.

On administrative reforms, the congress called for adopting a clear program to improve the financial situation of government employees and drawing up the principles and controls for the sound selection of public officials, paying attention to training, developing skills, and raising performance.

The congress stressed the need for every governorate to prepare a map of small projects and to establish a fund to be financed by the employees of the state administration.

The congress called for dealing with economic changes from a position of strength, relying on a modern production base capable of producing exports. A need was noted to coordinate between sectoral and national policies to make exports a national priority, support export industries, provide incentives to exporters, and achieve export targets.

The congress called for strengthening economic service-oriented activity in fields on which agreement has been reached within the framework of GATT to make them competitive at home and abroad. It emphasized the need to adopt new commercial formulas and modern methods consistent with the changes in the Commonwealth countries and the former Eastern Bloc countries and to hold contacts to find a new mechanism for commercial and investment cooperation with the Arab and African countries.

It also called for the need to encourage the private sector to establish research and development centers to market goods abroad. It also noted the need to coordinate with the developing countries to find a formula to improve the terms of negotiations with the industrial states.

Recommendations were issued referring to the social and cultural committee. These recommendations are in the fields of education, scientific research, culture, information, health, the environment, women, childhood, the youth, the elderly, population, and regional, local, and urban development.

In the field of education and scientific research, the congress stressed the importance of having the political leadership declare the current decade the decade of eradicating illiteracy. It demanded that the comprehensive national project to eradicate illiteracy be applied quickly.

It was affirmed that education is a basic human right for everyone based on the principle of equal opportunities and in application of the principle of democratic and free education. Kindergarten should be considered a part of basic education.

The congress affirmed the importance of teaching foreign languages and contemporary sciences so that Egypt can keep up with the world in an international society characterized by a fast scientific and technological rhythm.

The congress recommended that the state must pay attention to the mentally handicapped as well as look after talented and gifted children. It must also strengthen cultural identity, the Arabic language, and religious education for the sons and daughters of Egypt who reside abroad so that their relationship with Egypt, their motherland, can continue.

In the field of culture and information, a need was seen for cultural activities to absorb the spirit of the people and their land and the nature of the homeland. He pointed out that the state should not abandon its responsibilities toward all the agencies of culture and information.

The congress clarified that the basis for cultural activity is creativity and originality and that books are considered the basic means of education in Egypt, although in this modern age the book has other more powerful competitors such as radio and television.

The congress proposed that books should be freed from all restrictions and conditions covering their publication and distribution, whether in Egypt or outside. Books are currently going through a crisis.

A need was seen to pay attention to writers and artists, since they are a human resource capable of giving and creating.

Congress recommended that national Egyptian media should be given sovereignty on Egypt's territory to protect the Egyptian identity. And the Egyptian citizen should be offered a variety of media sources such as television channels and radio stations.

With regard to health and the environment the congress recommended establishing a health strategy. The characteristics of this strategy are summarized in raising the percentage of national expenditure on health from 1.8 to

at least 5 percent. The state should also confirm that the health insurance organization is the acceptable and confirmed plan for rendering the health project for citizens and the homeland a success.

The state should heed the issue of medicine: Production standards should be raised, with a trend toward basic industry and the import of inexpensive general brand name chemicals. Efforts should concentrate on establishing a basic system of control to confront various incidents, decrease their frequency, limit their repercussions, and concentrate on confronting diseases brought in from abroad.

The state should concentrate on the importance of the role of medical consultants in Egyptian Embassies abroad so that their role might also consist of following up on medical and health changes in the various countries. The information they provide can be used in developing medical and health services in Egypt.

With regard to women, children, youths, and the elderly, the congress called for the state to demonstrate an interest in everything that could raise the standard of the family economically, culturally, and socially as well as prepare the woman and develop her potential to play a basic role as mother and educator.

The congress stressed the need for the state to confront the problem of illiteracy among women and consider this problem a major challenge that must be eradicated. The conference stressed the need to provide health care for mother and child, especially in rural areas, and the necessary services for working mothers in rural areas.

There was a call to the Higher Judicial Council to look into the participation of women in the judiciary, facilitate court procedures for civil and family cases, and condemn all those who participate in marrying off minors.

The congress also recommended that rural women should be given their constitutional rights to educational, health, environmental, and social services and should be informed of their rights and duties.

Regarding population and development, the congress hailed the efforts of recent years to limit population growth. Delegates noted the need to continue these efforts to achieve the desired stable growth rate as soon as possible. The congress called for preparing a strategy for regional development aimed at redistributing the population in Egypt and achieving regional justice by narrowing the differences in the standard of living among the Egyptian regions.

The congress called for the need to make a comprehensive review of regional planning to define regions on scientific bases to achieve population homogeneity and economic integration.

It was also recommended that the local administration law be reviewed to establish a new philosophy for this administration, enabling it to shoulder the burden of local development.

The congress praised the government's interest in the problem of random housing estates and called on it to continue focusing on this problem and find the necessary funds to deal with it.

## Morocco

### King Hassan Gives Birthday, Youth Day Address

*LD0907024494 Rabat RTM Television Network in Arabic 2140 GMT 8 Jul 94*

[Address by King Hassan to the nation on the occasion of his 65th birthday and Youth Day at Royal Palace in Casablanca—live]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God. Prayers and peace be upon our master the messenger of God, his family, and his companions.

My dear people: We are accustomed to meet on such a day every year to exchange views about whatever concerns us and occupies our minds, as a way of serving you and out of attachment to you.

My dear people: You are aware how the political episode went after the recent legislative elections. You are also aware of the reasons that made us decide to give this country two governments, which have been described as technocratic governments because they did not belong to the parliament in terms of membership.

My dear people: We selected those two governments in view of our awareness of the patriotic fervor, knowledge, and enthusiasm of the governments' members and the individuals who constituted them and their persistent wish to serve you and their citizens. [passage omitted]

Recently, we noticed some impatience on the part of those elected to the parliament. They started to ask, and rightly so, about the abnormal state of affairs. Indeed, it is an abnormal state of affairs. It is a legitimate and constitutional state of affairs, but abnormal, but we were not responsible for that abnormal state of affairs. However, above all, I want always to follow a logical path regarding myself and my work.

I am not ignorant of the constitution, nor do I ignore it. In accordance to my reasoning, I am committed to act in line with the the text and notion of the constitution. That is why, my dear people, I am telling you now that Morocco is still in a state of convalescence. Our economic and financial state necessitates that we keep a watch on the time, because two years of drought have left their mark and because this year, which is delightful and beneficial, will not start to bear its fruits for us until the end of the summer.

There is also a crisis in the world as a whole, which has led to a social crisis. The world monetary, economic, and social climate is not satisfactory. Our young people, much the same as young people in the world, have not escaped the unemployment problem, which is the biggest problem in the world as a whole. This unemployment and this state of affairs disturb us and pains us greatly. Therefore, we are working day and night to find ways and resources to create as many jobs as possible in villages and the desert [al-badiyah].

On this occasion, I call the political parties represented in parliament, be they in the majority or in the opposition, to tell them this: As I have already said, I am a logical man and I would like to stay logical with myself, I will invite each party and each body to mobilize to work within the framework of a government of national coalition to revive this country and to work hand in hand. Thus, we will enable ourselves to prepare for our youth, in the coming few years which separate us from the next century, not paradise or felicity but to prepare for them the best conditions of an honorable life in a country whose only concern and only task is to enable its children to occupy an important and honorable place.

It is incumbent upon you beloved citizens and upon you the representatives of our people in parliament to think seriously this summer and until the end of the year. We rely on you to say yes to work together on a program the bases of which we will have agreed upon. The first objective of this program is to create a Moroccan citizen who is good, who is a Muslim, and who is capable of facing the next century. We are fully aware that there are obstacles and problems ahead of us, but God will lend a helping hand. I am certain that just as you spoke with once voice in the past you will again speak with one voice in the very near future so that our children and grandchildren learn how to carry out collective action and so that they see us as a good example they can follow and can use to teach their own children and grandchildren when we are gone.

This is an appeal for the future, an appeal for responsibility, an appeal for transparence, and an appeal for patriotism. However, beloved people, every action needs to be given the right climate so that it can be fruitful and so that officials can carry out their work in a happy atmosphere that is devoid of anything that could spoil that work.

Therefore, we have decided to turn a new page, once and for all, on what is called in our country the political prisoners. Personally—and God only knows how truthful I am being—I cannot say a certain person is in jail for political or criminal reasons. However, I have the desire to see this matter clarified once and for all so that we are no longer exposed to confusion and suspicion in the country and are no longer exposed to the criticism of the prejudiced and the enemies abroad. Thus, when Morocco says: I am the state of law, whoever says it, that person must be sincere and their action must reflect that sincerity.

Thus, how could we arrive at this distinction? I found no solution other than to present this problem to the Human Rights Consultative Council; the council that we all respect; the council that includes all the political parties, trade unions, and all the sections of the Moroccan society; the council that is acknowledged by everyone for its impartiality and integrity.

We gave our orders to the council to meet on Tuesday morning, look into all the bylaws in its possession, and give us its answer 24 hours after that at the latest.

As you know, my dear people, normally this council makes its decisions either by mutual agreement or unanimously. Over this matter, however, and to demonstrate my determination, resolution, and desire to make the clarification and exposition as free and wide as possible, I have asked the council to make its decision by two-thirds of its members in voting.

Thus, when I receive the list which that council must have drawn up, immediately when I receive it I will endorse it with my noble seal. From that time anyone who was a prisoner of political beliefs, I vouch before God that I will not be able to say that a certain person is a political prisoner or a criminal. The decision or the work of the Human Rights Consultative Council will bind me, and I will be happy if it comes to me with a list full of members and names, bearing in mind that there is an exception: The name of anyone who does not recognize the Moroccan character of the Western Sahara cannot be entered in this list.

Some sons of this country have been misled, and upheld that statement for years, but they have repented, returned, and expressed their repentance, and they were set free. If there are any persons inside or outside Morocco who said that the Sahara is not Moroccan, and wants to take advantage of this comprehensive pardon, there will be no door open for them, other than by repenting before God, their country, and their people, an irreversible sincere repentance, and stress the Moroccan character of the Sahara. It is then that they will not remain excluded from the list.

My dear people, I wanted to bring you this good news on Youth Day, because Youth Day is the feast of the future. [passage omitted]

As you see, I am logical with myself. I will try to return to apply the text and notion of the constitution. To make the issue easy for everyone, and to prepare the atmosphere, I am trying to put all consciences which used to hesitate or retreat at ease, stressing my call to everyone and saying that if the homeland is forgiving and merciful, then the homeland is in need today, more than at any time in the past, for all its sons. [passage omitted]

### Gives Speech at Military Promotion Ceremony

*LD1207175994 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II, supreme commander and commander in chief of the General Staff of the Royal Armed Forces, who was flanked by His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed, coordinator of the services and Bureau of the Suprreme Command of the Royal Armed Forces, and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid, chaired a military ceremony this afternoon at Casablanca royal palace. During the ceremony His Majesty appointed a number of senior officers to higher ranks.

After the national anthem was played, His Majesty made the following speech:

[Begin King Hassan recording] Thanks be to God. Prayers and peace upon God's prophet and his messengers. Officers, the Moroccan people have heard me say on several occasion that the country is merciful and forgiving. Today I would like to say that the country is a generous land—a generous land that knows how to reward and pay its loyal and sincere sons, be they military or civilians, who mobilize themselves and use their potential and peace for the sake of defending the country's unity, dignity, and pride.

Today we will nominate and promote some officers to higher ranks in recognition for their services and set an example for those who will suceed them, so that our Royal Armed Forces will remain forever loyal to its lasting motto: God, the Homeland, and the King. [passage omitted]

We have chosen General Abdelkader Loubaris as his successor.

May everyone be at the level of our trust, and at the trust placed in them by their citizens and Morocco. God will answer our prayer. Peace and God's mercy be upon you. [end recording]

After this speech, His majesty promoted His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed, coordinator of the services and bureau of the Supreme Command of the Royal Armed Forces, to the rank of major general of a division; and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Royal Navy.

His majesty promoted General Driss Ben Aissa to the rank of lieutenant general. His Majesty also appointed the following generals to the rank of major generals: Abdelkader Loubaris, Mohamed Cerkaoui, Mohamed Achahbare, Housni Benslimane, Abdelaziz Bennani, and Abdelahq el Kadiri.

His majesty then promoted the following lieutenant colonels to the rank of brigadier general: Abdelaziz Alaoui Lamrani, Mohamed Ziati, Bouchaib Arroub, Aherrouche Benali, Driss Bennouna, Dr. Mohamed Ben Boumehdi, Mohamed Belhaj, Bekki Naji, and Ahmed Kourima.

His majesty promoted the following colonels to the rank of brigadier general: Ahmed Benyas, Mohamed Larbi Tamdi, Moukhtar Zouhri, Mohamed Reda, Abdessalam Oulhaj, Hamidou Lanigri, Mohamed Aissaoui, Bouchaieb Mekki, Abdelkrim Hassouni, Ahmed Hijaoui, Dr. Slimane Nejmi, Dr. Abdessalam Ben Bouchta, Abdessalam Sinaceur, Ahmed Netifi, Cherki Essaieh, Mekki Assraoui, and Mohamed Ouazzani. [passage omitted]

## Sudan

### Al-Hajj on U.S. Visit, Consequences of Wells' Visit

*EA1207164594 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Today's press forum at the Foreign Ministry was addressed by Dr. Ali al-Hajj, the minister in the Office of Federal Administration, and was attended by Foreign Minister Husayn Sulayman Abu-Salih.

Dr. Ali al-Hajj announced that his latest visit to the United States was aimed at continuing talks that had begun in Khartoum with the American president's special envoy, Ambassador Melissa Wells. He added that that visit was paid as an expression of confidence in the role of the ambassador in helping to achieve peace in the south of the country, in addition to a number of other issues.

Dr. Ali al-Hajj said that he had reassured the U.S. Government of the Sudanese Government's firm stand on these issues. He pointed to the stand adopted by the movement opposed to peace, who violated the agreement on the provision of relief signed under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development.

On the relations between Sudan and the United States, he announced that a joint higher committee had been established between the two countries to discuss pending issues between Khartoum and Washington. He referred to the allegations of terrorism made against Sudan and the baseless accusations concerning human rights' violations. He expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would respond positively to the proposed initiative, in an effort to improve relations between the two countries.

### 'Text' of al-Mahdi Statement on Release

*PM0807113094 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jul 94 p4*

[Unattributed report: "In a Statement Explaining the Implications of His Arrest and Release, al-Mahdi Reaffirms Continuation of Civil Jihad and Reveals the Dimensions of the 'Limited Agreement' With the Government"]

[Text] London, Khartoum, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—The former Sudanese prime minister and leader of the opposition Ummah Party [al-Sadiq al-Mahdi] issued a statement yesterday clearing up some of the confusion and answering some of the questions raised after the statement he made on Sudanese radio and television when he was released last Sunday. Following is the text of the statement:

"My name had been implicated in the case in which charges were made against Hammad Baqadi and 'Abd-al-Rahman Farah. I stressed to the investigating commission concerned that I knew nothing about the charges and that I was prepared to face the person or persons who mentioned my name to confirm my position.

"My position was clear regarding the charges and I was ready to face whoever mentioned my name. That is in addition to the following points:

"1. If I had anything to do with such accusations, it would have been inconceivable for me to remain in the country for a whole month from the date of the arrest of the two abovementioned individuals on 20 May 1994 to the date of my arrest on 20 July [as published] without trying to protect myself.

"2. If our group had really wanted to resort to that kind of action, it is inconceivable that it would have assigned it to two people known to be suffering from ill health when there are young and qualified people.

"3. There have been frequent provocations against us and our entity [Kayan], especially the seizure of the Imam al-Mahdi complex and other such provocations, but we continued to pursue one clear method of dealing with the regime, namely civil jihad.

"My clear position denouncing the accusations made against me, my willingness to face whoever mentioned my name, and the clear points I have mentioned convinced the authorities concerned that they had no evidence against me.

"The two said gentlemen made confessions, statements, and counter-charges which I heard and saw. It seems to me that they would not be sufficient for conviction in a court of justice governed by the legitimate scales of justice but they may be grounds for questioning before a special court, just as they could be used as grounds for harmfully defaming the accused and other parties. That is why I suggested to the authorities concerned that this ugly page be turned over after the harm and the exchanges it caused. They agreed, on condition that I publicly cite some of the confessions of the individuals in question to negate the claim that the whole thing was fabricated, and that I state in that context that enough is enough of what happened and that the sad page should be turned over.

"I wish to make the following clarifications:

"1. Sayf-al-Din Sa'id [the third person in the case] is an information trader and had no links with our entity in the past nor does he have any at present.

"2. Sayf-al-Din Sa'id was the one who initiated the information, entrapped Baqadi and Farah, and recorded what went on between them.

"3. I believe that the recordings, confessions, and statements made by Farah and Baqadi, which the official authorities showed me, would not under any circumstances bring a conviction in a court of justice governed by legitimate scales of justice.

"4. The said two men, in my view, did not enter into that matter with the aim of passing information to a foreign party and they definitely had no plan to act as agents.

"5. They took an initiative on a specific matter but deliberate treason against their group never entered their minds.

"6. Despite the thoughtlessness that has occurred in this matter, they certainly would not pursue the matter to an active stage because assassinations and bombings are not part of their convictions, but, because the matter was not tackled with the required speed and decisiveness, suspicion was cast on their positions.

"To draw the curtain on an ugly scene, I reached a specific and limited agreement with the authorities concerned. I have honored my part of the agreement by making that declaration and I expect them to honor theirs by releasing the two said persons and closing the subject.

"The regime's media, which are in the habit of misleading, presented the issue in a misleading way which calls for the following clarifications:

"I accept what the security officials told me but I am in no position to state categorically that there was no torture nor can I prove that there was. That is a matter for the doctors to decide. Furthermore, discussion of the torture issue is confined to this particular case and does not mean general innocence in all cases. In the recent explosions case, the accused were tortured and that was proved by the doctors who examined them and confirmed by the court, but in this particular case, it is certain that Baqadi and Farah in the early stages underwent harsh imprisonment in the 'house of ghosts.' These are severe prison conditions by any standards.

"Some have commented on the matter as if there were other agreements but the truth is that there are no other agreements of any kind. I and those who support my view are firm in our principled position which is one of work for the fulfillment of human rights and fundamental liberties in a democratic country enjoying peace, and civil jihad is our way of achieving these objectives.

"We condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the methods of assassination and bombing. I have resolutely emphasized that to the security authorities and

explained to them that if we were to abandon civil jihad, the alternative would not be assassinations and bombings because that is the way of the small extremist groups, a way that is contrary to Islam and to Sudan's character, and that such a way would fail and even produce adverse results. I told them: If we were forced to go for another option, that option would be frank and decisive confrontation, a confrontation which I hope God will spare our country.

"I am happy that the misunderstanding which had occurred between us and our brothers in Egypt has now been eliminated forever, and I hope that this will play a part in enhancing relations between the peoples of the Nile Valley. I repeat that our relations with Egypt are clear, frank, and free of any plotting. They are relations in the interests of the Nile Valley peoples and there is no room for intrigue or turning back.

"I sincerely pray to God that the page of this case and all the questions and defamations that went with it will be turned over. I will continue my work through the method of civil jihad and pray for the fulfillment of our people's aspirations without bloodshed.

"This latest plight has again shown me the extent of support and sympathy our position enjoys in the hearts and minds of the Sudanese people in Sudan and abroad and in international circles, and in the Arab, African, Islamic, and international media. I am very grateful and I appreciate them all. That is a major national, Arab, Islamic, and international stance clearly demonstrating that the country's and our world's conditions have been positively enhanced and that no regime can do what it likes to the public while others look on as spectators. This fact alone constitutes one of the most important limitations of the policies of despotism and repression.

"I am very grateful to my people in Sudan and abroad, the international community, and the Arab and Western media for the good spirit with which they received me after the severe tribulation I was subjected to in connection with that case. I assure everyone that, where the homeland's higher causes are concerned and whatever the hardships and sacrifices, I will willingly do what I have to do, knowing for certain that, with God's help, the dawn of freedom will come regardless of how long it takes or how many sacrifices are made."

## Yemen

### Salih Views New Government Formation, Saudi Ties

*JN1307075594 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, has given an interview to a Qatari media team, including Qatari television.

The brother president began by expressing his appreciation for workers in the Qatari information agencies and the fraternal Qatari people for their genuine pan-Arab stands in support of the Yemeni people in defending their unity and overcoming the ordeal imposed on the Yemeni people by the gang of rebellion and secession.

He underlined the new missions awaiting the Yemeni leadership, namely, to rebuild what the gang of rebellion and secession had destroyed in some of the southern governorates, including state institutions, service facilities, as well as residential quarters. He noted that the damage is not as the hostile media has tried to depict it. [passage omitted]

The brother president added: It is true that we have sustained losses in terms of equipment and infrastructure. However, some people might not believe that the human losses within the ranks of the forces of unity and legitimacy, including the martyrs who died when Scud missiles were fired on Sanaa, al-Rahidah, Ta'izz, and Zinjibar, total 930 martyrs. In addition, 5,031 people were injured. This figure includes civilians and the military.

Answering a question on reports of an imminent cabinet reshuffle under Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, the brother president said: God willing, a new government will be formed. However, this will take some time. The leadership is now studying this subject. A new government must be formed, and this will be after all arrangements have been completed to return things to normal. God willing, the new government will assume the task of returning the situation to its previous status toward what is better and to create a new Yemen, in the full sense of the word—a Yemen that enjoys freedom, democracy, unity, political and party pluralism, institutions, law and order, national foundations, and standards of competence.

On opening a new chapter in relations with fraternal neighborly countries, the brother president said: We tell the brothers in the neighboring countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, to let bygones be bygones and to open a new chapter in the interest of the two neighborly countries and the interest of the states of the region and the Arab nation. We will work to close the file of the past and establish distinguished brotherly relations in our mutual interest in the service of the interests of the Arab nation, which is supposed to unite its ranks and discard the remnants of the past, whatever their form.

### Salih Stresses Reconciliation, Building 'New Yemen'

*JN1307055494 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the Presidential Council chairman, met today with the shaykhs, notables, social figures, representatives of party, political and popular organizations, and the citizens of the Yafi' district. Brothers Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, Mahmud Salih Sab'ah, Salih Ahmad al-Ghaythari, and 'Abdallah al-Wali, and other attendees spoke during the meeting. They expressed to the brother president their support for Yemeni unity and their blessing of the steps taken by the leadership to maintain unity, protect it from danger, douse the sedition that the rebels who deviated from legitimacy tried to ignite in the homeland in order to tear up its unity.

They noted the homeland faced regrettable and painful tribulation imposed by the rebel secessionists on our people and homeland. This was a real test of the national will, the credibility of positions, the depth of affiliation to the homeland, and adherence to unity. This calls for more efforts to overcome its repercussions and to build a better future for the homeland.

They expressed their continuous willingness to defend unity and constitutional legitimacy for the sake of the Yemeni revolution, in continuation of the role played by the sons of Yafi'. They noted that unity is here to stay, that it is the title of Yemeni pride which the Yemeni people will never give up, and that there is no road but the road of unity. They explained that those who decided to secede are a handful who only speak for themselves. Secession is a betrayal of the homeland, of national principles, and of the people's sacrifices.

They praised the leadership's decision to announce a general amnesty, calling it a wise step that embodies the leadership's sense of forgiveness and its concern for all the sons of the homeland. It reflects a sincere national vision to overcome what happened and to build a Yemen that is based on tolerance, cooperation, and cohesion among the people of the homeland, avoiding the past and its legacies.

They expressed their aspirations to complete many service and development projects in Yafi' district. They noted that through unity, our people got out of the tunnel of [word indistinct] and that this is an achievement for all. They said it is now time for our people, after having entrenched their unity and courageously stood against the scheme of secession and sedition, to dedicate themselves to building and reconstruction in order to compensate for the past and step into the vastness of the future, absorbing the lessons of the past, guided by all that happened, and seeking to do whatever fosters

Yemen's progress and prosperity and maintains its unity, democratic policy, and national gains.

The brother Presidential Council chairman spoke during the meeting. He expressed his appreciation of the brother sons of Yafi' for their militant stands for the sake of revolution and unity and their stand in support of unity and legitimacy and their denunciation of the secession.

The brother president said: With the achievement of their unity on 22 May 1990, our Yemeni people aspired for a new stage, for opening a new chapter, and extricating the homeland from the circle of factional struggle. There were two separate regimes facing each other. However, those with greedy and ill souls wanted to abort these aspirations through the destruction and the acts of conspiracy they spread. They wanted to do so through misleading slogans and by planting grudges and fanning the fire of irresponsible denominational seditions in order to fulfill their selfish interests. They also became agents for the sake of cheap money. Fortunately, they represent a handful within the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] which conspired against the YSP itself and agreed to become tools in the hands of people who were in a conflict with the party and which the party has been combating for many years. However, these conspiring secessionist elements continued their course and led the homeland to where it is now. They imposed the war on the people in an effort to peddle the secessionist scheme. We were concerned about preventing all this from happening to our homeland. We offered many concessions in order to avoid what happened in the homeland. Until the last moment, we were holding contacts with some military leaders in Aden. We told them to cease fire and to stop fighting in order to maintain what was left, since there is no victor. However, they refused the dialogue and insisted on their course. Our people rallied around their unity and entrenched and baptized it with pure blood . Those who entered history through the gate of unity cannot enter once again from the gate of secession.

The brother president said: What happened has happened. We had no choice. We were not happy with what happened. However, the rebel secessionists imposed it on us. We now must seek to heal the wounds. We are responsible for all of Yemen and for all the Yemeni people, without exception. He noted that the leadership of the rebels before it was defeated and before it fled the homeland instructed saboteur groups to destroy everything. Indeed, they destroyed the radio station and a number of institutions and public properties. These instructions are recorded in their own voices.

The brother president said: We are ready to open a new chapter. This is now one of our priorities in order to forget what happened, to deal with the situation, and to learn from past and from what happened. He said: Let us all begin rebuilding what was destroyed by the war and build a new Yemen within the framework of forgiveness, entrenching national unity, and tackling all problems through dialogue and responsible national concern.

## Salih Gives Casualty Figures for War Period

*NC1207162094 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Doha, July 12 (AFP)—Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said Tuesday [12 July] 931 civilians and soldiers had been killed in the country's two-month war and 5,000 had been wounded.

The figures he gave to the Qatari news aency QNA were much lower than those quoted Friday in New York by Planning Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani who said 7,000 people had died and about 15,000 had been wounded.

Salih also minimised the damage to the southern city of Aden which fell to northern troops on Thursday after a month-long siege.

The Yemeni leader said northern forces had avoided shelling residential areas and had concentrated their fire on southern barracks.

"No more than 80" houses had been destroyed in the siege, he said.

He also accused southern troops of "torching and destroying" public buildings before their defeat, especially the headquarters of Aden radio.

Meanwhile he said life would "return to normal in Aden within 20 days" as he announced the creation of a rebuilding committee to centralise all donations.

Looters were still on the rampage in the city on Tuesday despite numerous roadblocks and military patrols, an AFP correspondent said.

## Al-Iryani on UN, Dialogue, Ties With Saudi Arabia

*JN1207165994 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Jul 94 p 23*

[Interview with Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, Yemeni minister of planning and development, by unidentified correspondent "before departing Amman" on 11 July]

[Excerpts] [AL-DUSTUR] Does the United Nations have any role to play in Yemen after the situation has been settled militarily?

[Al-Iryani] Practically, no. Before departing New York, I told Lakhdar Brahimi that he was free to decide whether to supervise any dialogue personally, rather than as a UN representative, to make it possible to complete the implementation of the provisions of the resolution with which we have fully complied. If he so decides, he can meet with Yemenis abroad a few weeks later for one time, after which everything should be done at home.

It is up to him to undertake this mission. Regarding the cease-fire and supervising compliance with it, this issue, of course, is over.

[AL-DUSTUR] Fire was ceased the Yemeni way.

[Al-Iryani] Exactly, we have ceased fire the Yemeni way.

[AL-DUSTUR] What does Brahimi believe?

[Al-Iryani] He is of the view that although the legitimate authority is there, it is in the interest of Yemen to have a reconciliation between Yemenis, especially with those who left the homeland. He believes that they should not be ignored and left to others. I believe this is a sound opinion.

[AL-DUSTUR] Why did you meet with Haydar al-'Attas after the cease-fire.

[Al-Iryani] We met for dialogue.

[AL-DUSTUR] Dialogue on what?

[Al-Iryani] It was on the required political reconciliations between the Yemenis after the fighting.

[AL-DUSTUR] Your position is known. What was the position of al-'Attas?

[Al-Iryani] He was still dreaming of internationalization. It was a short-lived dream. He wanted the dialogue to be held under the aegis of the United Nations, from afar. But it was obvious that as long as security and stability are prevailing in Yemen, the United Nations will have no custodianship over Yemen. This is especially since the United Nations was asked to intervene on the pretext that fighting in Yemen threatens regional security and stability.

[AL-DUSTUR] But is your approval of continued efforts by Brahimi to hold a dialogue after the cease-fire a kind of acceptance of al-'Attas' demand?

[Al-Iryani] It is not a demand. Al-'Attas did not raise it as a demand. He hinted that the United Nations still had a say in the issue of dialogue. Of course, we believe that there is no UN custodianship. Its jurisdiction over the issue ended with the cease-fire.

If any jurisdiction has been created for the United Nations by those who brought the issue to the UN Security Council, this jurisdiction is now over. However, Brahimi's good efforts in all directions are acceptable so that a Yemeni reconciliation is effected. [passage omitted]

[AL-DUSTUR] By the way, do you regard al-'Attas as still qualified to return as prime minister?

[Al-Iryani] He can return as a citizen with political rights. He can also be a member of party, but prime minister, never.

[AL-DUSTUR] Perhaps [Yemeni Socialist Party official] Yasin Sa'id Nu'man is the strongest candidate for the prime minister's post?

[Al-Iryani] Nu'man's stand is the best.

[AL-DUSTUR] Do you have any specific points that you wish to propose to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to serve as a basis for future relations?

[Al-Iryani] The problem with the Saudis began in 1934. The best thing that the Yemenis can do now is to end this problem with Saudi Arabia.

I believe there is a chance to end the border dispute between the two countries.

[AL-DUSTUR] Do you expect a Saudi response to that?

[Al-Iryani] This is up to them. As for the Yemenis, they believe that there is a chance to do that.

### 'Abd-al-Ghani Inspects Aden Areas, Gives Address

*JN1207110894 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Presidential Council Member 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani met yesterday with the under secretaries of the branches of the ministries and the directors of the public departments in the economic and trade capital, Aden. The meeting was attended by 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Anisi, the deputy prime minister; Muhammad al-Batani, minister of social security and social affairs; Taha Ahmad Ghanim, the Aden governor; Colonel Muhammad al-Shami, Interior Ministry under secretary; and Engineer Muhammad 'Ali al-Kufayyil, director of the general water and sewage corporation.

The Presidential Council began the meeting by conveying greetings from brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Presidential Council chairman and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, who is personally overseeing the conditions of the economic and trade capital, especially after the large-scale sabotage operations which were planned by the renegade gang in various government centers and establishments. He said: Practical steps to repair the damage have now been taken, particularly restoring water supply to Aden from alternative sources in various areas.

'Abd-al-Ghani added that instructions have been given to ministers to come to Aden to study the city's requirements in various areas. He said: Now that we have bypassed the phase of rebellion and the losses and destruction it has caused, we feel that the sacrifices which our people made in support of their unity, dignity, and the achievements of the Yemeni revolution, are nothing compared to the greatness of the aim of unity for which our people have struggled for a long time.

'Abd-al-Ghani said: Today we have great tasks in view of the difficulties and the great challenges of resuming construction in a phase which can be called the greater jihad phase.

Concerning conditions in Aden, especially the acts of sabotage which affected all state centers and departments and extended even to the electricity wires, furniture, documents; as well as the looting and plundering

planned and executed by the renegade elements—these acts will be confronted firmly by the state, represented by the competent security authorities.

'Abd-al-Ghani appealed to the brother officials and employees of the various government departments in the Aden Governorate to return to work in a normal manner under law and order which ensures the rights of everyone and defines their duties. He said that the Presidential Council has issued an amnesty decision and laid great emphasis on it. All officials and employees must return to their duties and work and enjoy stability and security. He pointed out that the general amnesty is a sign of magnanimity and is based on our Islamic principles, Yemeni traditions, and Constitution because we want to close all previous chapters and turn a new leaf.

Those present expressed their gratitude to brother 'Abd-al-Ghani for his concern and expressed readiness to shoulder their responsibilities, stressing concerted efforts to overcome all problems resulting from the war.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the brother under secretaries of the branches of the ministries and the heads of the establishments presented reports on conditions in their departments.

'Abd-al-Ghani and his companions then visited the Aden security department. They met with the under secretary of the Interior Ministry branch and officials who briefed them on the urgent tasks of the branch and the plans aimed at preserving security and providing safety and stability in the Aden Governorate, given the great support that will be provided to the Aden security department for its various activities.

'Abd-al-Ghani urged them to give utmost importance to providing security and stability for all citizens in the governorate and to establish law and order, preserve security, and apprehend those who cause disturbances.

Later, 'Abd-al-Ghani, accompanied by 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Anisi, the deputy prime minister, and Muhammad al-Batani, minister of social security and social affairs, visited the Finance Ministry branch and certain government buildings and saw the deliberate destruction perpetrated by the renegade gang. He said that this heinous crime has exceeded all expectations and nobody had imagined the extent of their hatred of our people, property, and achievements.

On another level, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Qadir Ba Jammal yesterday visited Aden harbor. He inspected various facilities and the progress of work there. He said the harbor will resume its normal activities as of today, Tuesday, and will receive local and international shipping and offer them normal services and assistance.

Communications Minister Ahmad al-Anisi continued his visits to the ministries facilities in the Aden governorate. Local and international communications equipment has been repaired after the damage inflicted on it by the renegade gang.

## House Delegation Leaves for GCC States

*JN1307094494 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Text] A delegation from the House of Representatives left Sanaa today on a working visit to the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] states. The delegation is led by brother Deputy Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Hajli. The visit will last several days.

During the visit, the delegation will hold many meetings on the popular and official levels in order to explain the recent developments in our country.

In a statement to the Yemeni News Agency, SABA', brother al-Hajli said he is carrying messages from the speaker of the House of Representatives to his brothers, the speakers of the shura councils in the GCC states. He said the delegation's visit to these countries is in line with our country's eagerness to have good and strong ties with the neighboring states and clear the air. The delegation will also emphasize Yemen's principled attitudes toward its brothers in the region.

Al-Hajli added that the purpose of this activity is to create a normal atmosphere that would help to safeguard security and stability and promote cooperation to serve mutual interests.

## Defense Minister on Amnesty Law, Aden Conditions

*JN1307095594 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Text] Defense Minister Brother Brigadier General 'Abd-Rabbuh Mansur Hadi has said the Defense Ministry has begun to implement the general amnesty law issued by Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Presidential Council chairman and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, concerning misled groups so that they might return to their work and assume their normal duties.

Announcing this to the first channel of Yemeni television and the SABA' news agency, the defense minister said the ministry has issued orders to axes commanders in the Aden Governorate to return their forces to their camps and to turn over responsibility for their duties to the Interior Ministry and its departments. He said the Armed Forces are prepared to cooperate with the security forces in case of any clear violation.

The minister said the Armed Forces, under instructions from Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Presidential Council chairman and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, have carried out their duties successfully, with the cooperation of all the Yemeni people. He said: I do not consider the Armed Forces alone as makers of the victory over the reneging forces. The entire Yemeni people have triumphed over their enemies. Every soldier and officer found supporters backing him. He said the caravans that carried food to support the Armed Forces and which continue to come

from various governorates have had a great role in raising the morale of the Armed Forces and deepening their belief in their just cause. Thus, our people triumphed, the forces of apostasy and rebellion were defeated forever, and the pillars of Yemeni unity have been entrenched.

The minister appealed to the people of Aden Governorate to cooperate with the security forces to apprehend saboteurs and thieves who are exploiting the situation, looting, and tampering with public property.

Revealing another dastardly trait of the forces of apostasy and plotting, the minister said that nine hours before the legitimate forces entered the city of Aden, the forces of apostasy issued instructions from their operations center to their militias, telling them: Destroy everything that can be destroyed and take anything of value. This shows their hatred of Aden and our people and their achievements. The aim was to charge the legitimate forces of unity with these acts when they entered Aden and to encourage immoral people to loot public property.

The minister said the Interior and Defense Ministries have recently issued strict instructions and prepared plans to return the looted property and establish security and stability in the economic and trade capital and to deal harshly with groups that continue these practices. No illegal actions will be allowed from now on.

The minister called on the citizens to cooperate with the security force and to hand over all their weapons and the explosives in their possession, and to benefit from the general amnesty law.

Concluding his statement, the minister congratulated the entire Yemeni people, particularly the Armed Forces, for the great victory of the forces of unity and constitutional legitimacy over the forces of rebellion, saying that following these triumphs our country will witness great progress, now that our Yemeni people have been able to baptize their unity with blood, in the face of all plots and schemes concocted against them.

**Northern Soldiers, Tribesmen Continue Looting Aden**

*NC1207150594 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Report by Souleiman Nimer]

[Text] Aden, Yemen, July 12 (AFP)—Victorious northern tribesmen and soldiers are among those who have gone on the rampage looting and pillaging the captured city of Aden, an official charged Tuesday [12 July].

"Northern tribesmen and soldiers, but also the city's poorest people are taking part in the widescale looting of Aden," 'Umar al-Jawi, leader of a moderate opposition party, told AFP.

He blamed President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for "being responsible for the looting" saying that the "orders given to stop this wave have not been carried out."

Neither public nor private property has escaped the ransacking in Aden, which northern forces loyal to Salih captured last Thursday from troops backing southern separatists. Most southern leaders have now fled the country.

Even hospitals, overflowing with war casualties, have not been spared with looters carrying off drugs and medical equipment, hospital officials said.

Thousands of northern tribesmen pour into the city daily to pillage or look for weapons, an AFP correspondent said.

A flourishing black market has sprung up in the city's old quarters, as the tribesmen search for booty such as weapons that have either been abandoned or are still in the hands of militiamen from the southern Yemen Socialist Party, residents said.

"In Aden everybody becomes a looter," according to al-Jawi, head of the Yemeni Unionist Party.

He has just set up the non-governmental Committee to Safeguard Aden which is handling dozens of complaints from residents about "unidentified looters" which are mushrooming despite numerous military patrols and roadblocks.

Some complainants charged men from the north are getting past the roadblocks by saying they are bringing food into Aden for their "southern brothers."

"We refuse to let ourselves be humiliated for a bit of bread, the aid has to come from the government and not from tribe members," said one resident, expressing the frustration felt by others.

Northern troops laid siege to the southern port city for a month keeping up a relentless barrage of shell and rocket fire.

The city is still suffering from a desperate water shortage, despite help from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The lack of water and hygiene has led to growing cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, but medical officials said hospitals, already burdened with casualties from the two-month war, can no longer admit any new patients.

The situation has been exacerbated by the looters who have made off with the drugs stocks of some hospitals such as the main al-Jumhuriyah. Even medical equipment has been taken.

The army, which has started to reduce its troops in the centre of Aden, has been trying for two days to contain the number of "visitors" arriving in the city.

But reinforcing roadblocks leading in and out of Aden "does not seem to be stopping northern tribes members from taking away booty, weapons and goods, stolen from Aden," one resident said asking to remain anonymous.

Civil war erupted on May 5 between rival northern and southern leaders after months of tension over how to run the country, created when former North and South Yemen were merged in May 1990.

### 'Sources': Al-Bid Feels 'Everyone Let Him Down'

*PM1207094494 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 10 Jul 94 pp 1, 4*

[Report by Raghidah Dirgham and Faysal Makram: "Al-Bid Still in Oman, Feels 'Everyone Let Him Down'"]

[Excerpt] Yemeni sources contacted from London have said that 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist party, is still in the Sultanate of Oman, and that he is still refusing to talk to any southern official, except 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Jifri, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council in the "Democratic Republic of Yemen," who was the last to leave Aden with a group of leaders for Djibouti.

The sources pointed out that al-Bid is "in the process of reexamining his position, is frustrated, and feels that everyone has let him down." [passage omitted]

### Southern Leaders Reportedly Reorganizing Abroad

*PM1207163994 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jul 94 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Southerners Prepare To Resume Political, Military Confrontation"]

[Excerpt] Damascus (AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT), Dubai (AFP)—South Yemeni sources have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the southern leaders who had left Aden and al-Mukalla after their fall to the northern forces have begun to reorganize their ranks abroad. They added that meetings were currently being held in more than one Arab country and that contacts were under way between 'Ali Salim al-Bid, president of Democratic Yemen, and his command members in the course of efforts to assess the situation and draw up a plan of action for the next phase.

The sources said that the southern leadership still relied on its supporters inside the southern governorates of Yemen, in addition to their branches in the north. They added that a number of influential Arab states in the region still supported Democratic Yemen's leadership, which was now looking for a way to achieve its objectives.

According to informed Yemeni sources who refused to be identified, "the United States supported Sanaa's position against the southern leadership because Washington wanted to preserve the unity state under the presidency of 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih so that there would remain a stick with which to intimidate other parties in the region."

The sources said that "Washington's steps were exposed to everyone," and that "Sanaa's victory did not give it full control of Yemen as a whole, and the stability those in Sanaa are deluding themselves about would not be theirs because the Yemeni people would never forget their innocent killed victims."

It is worth noting that 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Jifri, the southern vice president, has stated that "a major part of our military equipment was secured inside southern Yemen before we left Aden." [passage omitted]

### Further on 'Extensive Consultations' Abroad

*PM1207155494 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jul 94 pp1, 4*

[Reports by 'Abdallah Hammudah in London, Hammud Munsir in Sanaa, and AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureaus in Aden and Muscat: "Consultations for Holding a Meeting of the Socialist Party's Central Committee; Salim Salih Denies Sanaa Contacted Him"]

[Excerpts] A number of the [Yemeni] Socialist Party [YSP] leaders who had remained in Aden have arrived in Sanaa for consultations on the future of the party and its political role in the coming period. Meanwhile, a source close to Salim Salih Muhammad—the YSP's assistant secretary general—has denied that he had in any way been contacted by the Yemeni leadership on the question of his participation in the Presidential Council. The Yemeni Government is preparing to meet in Aden as part of the efforts to restore normal conditions in the south and reassure the public there who fear Sanaa's lack of credibility. [passage omitted]

According to reliable sources in Sanaa, YSP Political Bureau Members Yahya al-Shami and 'Abd-al-Wahid al-Muradi arrived in Sanaa yesterday along with some Central Committee members including 'Abd-al-Wasi' Salam, former justice minister in the unity government and state minister in the Democratic Yemen's government, Muhammad al-Shaybani, 'Abd-al-Karim Nasir, and Muhammad 'Abd-Rabbuh al-Salami following contacts between them and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to persuade them to return to the capital.

The sources said that extensive consultations were under way between YSP leaders in Yemen and abroad as well as other political forces to consider the question of national reconciliation, political arrangements, and the government structure following the end of the war between the north and the south.

According to almost certain information obtained by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, the aim of the YSP consultations is to hold a Central Committee session abroad, but a senior YSP source said that the venue of the meeting would depend on the presence of the majority of the

members there. He said that most members, with the exception of the martyrs and those whose circumstances are unfavorable, are abroad and are currently being assembled.

While some reports said that the meeting would be held in a Gulf state, several sources agree that the session might be held in Cairo to avoid sensitivities and serious repercussions if the meeting was held anywhere else, something that would adversely affect what is left of the party's popularity and sympathy for it. [passage omitted]

As regards Sanaa's call for the return of the weapons that are now abroad, the Yemeni leadership has asked the Arab League to mediate with a number of Arab states, including the United Arab Emirates [UAE] and Djibouti, for the return of the civilian planes, fighter planes, helicopters, and naval units that are there, and also for the extradition of the mercenaries who participated in the military operations on the side of the southerners.

A source in Sanaa said that about 40 pilots and experts on Scud missile launchers of various nationalities from East Europe fled to some neighboring countries and Sanaa wants them to be handed over. A military source at the Yemeni Defense Ministry said he hopes that Oman, the UAE, and Djibouti will respond to that request. He warned against any delay, which might jeopardize Yemen's relations with these states.

### Al-'Attas Sees Political Dialogue as 'First Option'

*PM1207141294 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Jul 94 p3*

[Interview with Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas, "prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Yemen," by Khalil Matar in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Matar] Was the war necessary to settle the political crisis in Yemen?

[Al-'Attas] I do not believe so, but it seems to me that the Yemenis have grown used to that. There were wars in 1972 and 1979 but in this particular war, unlike previous wars, the Arabs and the world left the Yemenis to fight it out fiercely among themselves without stopping it. The question that still requires examination and assessment now and in the future, for lessons to be drawn, is why? [passage omitted]

[Matar] Is this military episode over, as the northerners say?

[Al-'Attas] As usual, they say one thing and do another. Some military operations and military pursuits are still continuing. I want this chapter to end. All these operations must stop. Their continuation will only cause more tragedies and create circumstances for their perpetuation, though not in the sense of the regular war witnessed in Yemen over the past two months. [passage omitted]

We do not advocate either way. Every shot fired means war. God damn the war for it is the opposite of peace, stability, and development. A realistic political solution should be the target, and our people in the South look forward to that. For the sake of achieving such a political solution, all the options remain open.

The war took placed on our people's territory and was waged against our people. It would be untrue to say that the defeat of their military forces meant a defeat for them. Military and terrorist measures would only increase their resolve and determination. It should be remembered here that our people in the South stood fast with only one-third of their military forces because the other two-thirds, which had been deployed in the North, were tricked. [passage omitted]

[Matar] What are your options for the future?

[Al-'Attas] Our first option is political dialogue to find peaceful solutions to the political crisis.

[Matar] You have been quoted as saying that there was the option of forming a government in exile. How would that be?

[Al-'Attas] That is one of our options which, I believe, services the first option of finding political solutions to the current crisis. The leadership has several options.

[Matar] What leadership are you talking about?

[Al-'Attas] The leadership which will meet soon to assess what happened and examine the available options to formulate a concept for the future.

### Al-'Attas Cannot Confirm al-Bid's Retirement

*LD1307094294 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0817 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] [No dateline as received]—Former Prime Minister Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas has no confirmation that the southern Yemeni leader 'Ali Salim al-Bid has retired from political life.

One of al-'Attas' aides who is currently in Washington told KUNA in a telephone call last night that al-'Attas "has not contacted al-Bid since last Sunday [10 July] when a senior Omani official made a statement saying that al-Bid had retired from political life and that he would take no part in political activities in the Sultanate of Oman or outside."

He added that yesterday al-'Attas had a meeting with officials at the U.S. State Department and discussed the situation in Yemen following the victory of the northern troops last week in the civil war which lasted two months.

In a telephone contact with KUNA, an official at the U.S. State Department said that he encouraged al-'Attas and his colleagues to work for peace and national reconciliation in Yemen. The official did not disclose any further details on the meeting.

Al-'Attas intends to leave Washington to the [Middle East] region via Paris today or tomorrow. [passage omitted]

### Former Southern President Calls For Dialogue, Unity

*PM1207134694 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 10 Jul 94 pp 1, 4*

[Report by 'Ali al-Ruz: "'Ali Nasir Tells AL-HAYAH: No Solution for Yemen Outside Unity Framework"]

[Excerpt] Former [South] Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad told AL-HAYAH yesterday that the war "has come to an end in Yemen recently, leaving behind thousands of victims, profound grief, deep wounds, and ruined installations and economy." He said over the telephone from Damascus that all this "could have been avoided if everyone had turned to logic and dialogue and if the interests of the people and the homeland had been given predominance. Our conclusion is still the same:

"—Yemen's problem cannot be solved outside the unity framework.

"—Infighting will not lead the people to a solution. Only political dialogue can help us to resolve our disputes and problems.

"We believe that the general amnesty issued by the Presidential Council in Sanaa, the Council of Ministers' statement in this connection, and the pledges the acting prime minister made to the UN secretary general represent a sound and positive prelude to beginning to surmount the effects of the predicament experienced by our people and a good sound foundation for a national unity government program in order to mobilize all human and material energies to heal the wounds, rebuild the damaged areas, normalize political and economic conditions, and embody a genuine national unity when rebuilding the various civilian and military state institutions, in preparation for starting a comprehensive reform and building process and normalizing relations with the brothers, neighboring states, and other world states for the sake of establishing relations that serve Yemen's future and the region's security and stability.

"We appreciate the stands adopted by the Arab brothers, friendly states, and regional and international organizations, who exerted their efforts to spare Yemeni blood. We call on them all to continue the efforts to provide further aid and support to enable Yemen to surmount its predicament and begin the building and reconstruction stage." [passage omitted]

### Reportedly Receives Offers To Participate

*PM1207142294 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 12 Jul 94 p 6*

[Report by Ibrahim Humaydi: "'Ali Nasir Tells AL-HAYAH: War Ended, Everyone Responsible for What Happened"]

[Excerpt] Damascus—Former South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has declined to confirm or deny his agreement to assume a post in the Republic of Yemen. However, he confirmed that he has received "numerous offers" to participate in the political process. "What preoccupies me is Yemen's interests." He held "everyone" in Yemen responsible for "the outcome we warned of earlier."

In a statement to AL-HAYAH 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that "the war has come to an end, and the important thing is not to repeat what happened and to learn from this harsh lesson and the tragedies resulting from it. What happened should not be repeated. We should also learn from history and the conflicts experienced by Yemen in the past." He expressed his belief that "everyone is responsible for what happened" among the Yemenis. He added that he had warned on several occasions "of the dangers of infighting and secession. But regrettably, our warning fell on deaf ears."

On his prediction of the fate of southern leader 'Ali Salim al-Bid and other southern leaders, 'Ali Nasir said: "According to my knowledge, the general amnesty issued by the Presidential Council in Sanaa includes all those against whom legal prosecution orders were issued in the past." He went on: "The Yemeni homeland belongs to all its sincere sons, and al-Bid's return (to Yemen) is left to his judgment so as to return at the time he deems right to contribute to rebuilding the Yemeni homeland." [passage omitted]

## 'Text' of Statement on UN Talks Announced

*JN1207210094 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jul 94*

["Text" of joint statement on the talks held between a delegation of the Government of Iraq, led by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, and a UN Special Commission delegation, led by Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, in Baghdad on 4 July]

[Text]

**Joint Statement**

1. On 4 and 5 July 1994, and as a result of mutual agreement, high-level talks were held in Baghdad between a delegation of the Government of Iraq, led by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, on one side, and a delegation of the UN Special Commission, led by its Executive Director Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], led by Inspection Team Head Professor Maurizio Ziferero, on the other. The purpose of the discussions was to review the progress achieved by both sides in implementing paragraphs 8 to 13 of Section C of UN Security Council Resolution 687 of 1991, and the other pertinent UN Security Council resolutions.

2. The discussion focused on the case-by-case assessment of the stages that were reached and which have to do with the two main responsibilities of the Special Commission and the IAEA; the identification and destruction of Iraq's mass destruction weapons, including rendering them and Iraq's capabilities to obtain these weapons ineffective, and the creation and operation of an effective long-term monitoring system as stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution 715 of 1991. The UN Security Council members have shown an interest in listening to the results of this review before they begin their forthcoming deliberations in July 1994.

3. The Special Commission and the IAEA have agreed that the first mission of destroying and rendering harmless banned weapons and capabilities, those declared and those identified otherwise, has almost been accomplished.

It has been agreed that the Commission, the IAEA, and Iraq will seek to consummate this mission as soon as possible. The remaining part of this mission yet to be accomplished will be addressed at the earliest possible opportunity in additional technical talks, and through separate verification.

4. As regards the second mission mentioned above, the Special Commission, the IAEA, and Iraq have noted, with a great deal of satisfaction, the substantial progress made in all the areas covered by the constant monitoring and verification system, thanks to the best endeavors that have made and the high degree of cooperation extended. The Commission indicated that the basic inspections and inspection protocols pertaining to missiles have been completed. The remaining short-range Iraqi missiles have been tagged. The tagging of equipment subject to the monitoring regime continues to be undertaken. In the chemical domain, the monitoring protocols pertaining to the primary installations directly concerned have been completed.

Similar protocols regarding the remaining installations, primarily oil refineries and fertilizer plants, will be completed within the next two months.

Some 70 installations have been identified for primary biological inspection. Their protocols will be prepared within the aforementioned timeframe. As for the nuclear domain, the IAEA has noted that the environmental monitoring regime is now in place, and expected it to undergo constant development.

The IAEA pointed out that it possesses appropriate information to promote the effectiveness of its monitoring regime, particularly since it has received from Iraq the required additional information per the IAEA plan.

The Commission and the IAEA have noted that the plans to install sensors in all aforementioned areas have reached an advanced stage, that the acquisition of additional equipment is under way, and that Baghdad's constant monitoring and verification center must tentatively function sometime in September 1994.

The goal of the Commission and the IAEA is to render the monitoring regime operational in September 1994.

5. The Iraqi delegation underscored the view that it has completed all the measures pertaining to the provisions enshrined in Section C of Resolution 687 of 1991, and that the UN Security Council must, consequently and immediately, comply with Paragraph 22 of the aforesaid resolution without any obstructions or additional conditions.

6. The Special Commission and the IAEA have noted and appreciated the constructive cooperation extended by Iraq, as well as the efforts made by the competent Iraqi authorities to facilitate their missions.

The Commission, the IAEA, and Iraq have agreed to continue the dialogue to implement the provisions enshrined in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

## Cuban Communist Party Official Arrives on Visit

*JN1207102394 Baghdad INA in English 0855 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Baghdad, July 12, INA—Member of Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Dr. Elfarez Campras, [name as received] has arrived in Baghdad on a several days visit to the country.

During the visit, the Cuban official will attend festivities on the 26th anniversary of July 17-30 Revolution.

### Saddam Receives Cuban Official

*JN1207191994 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1814 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has received Cambras Alvarez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the Cuban Parliament, and head of the Cuban-Iraqi Friendship Society, and his sons.

### Saddam Congratulates Yemen's Salih on 'Victory'

*JN1207135394 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1201 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Cable of congratulations from Saddam Husayn to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Yemeni Presidential Council; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And the unbelievers plotted and planned, and God too planned, and the best of planners is God. [Koranic verse]

Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, esteemed chairman of the Yemeni Presidential Council, peace be with you.

We, as well as every devout pan-Arab believer, have been heartened by the news of the victory of truth over falsehood, faith over misguidance and the misguided, unity over disunity, and independent will over the dependents and their masters.

Blessed be your efforts and those of your brothers in the leadership and the Armed Forces. Blessed be the jihad and determination of your people and all their honorable nationalist forces, which have adopted a memorable, historic stand, thus leaving no chance for the wishes of the lowly ones—the supporters of foreigners and enemies of humanity.

The victory that you and your people and their Armed Forces have scored is a victory for the entire Arab nation and for its hopes and aspirations for unity and inner and outer emancipation.

God bless you and your efforts.

Greetings of love, dignity, and pride to the great, faithful, and ancient Yemeni Arab people.

May God have mercy on the martyrs of Arabism and faith. May God have mercy on whoever fell in the battlefields, free of the evil and secessionist intentions of those who pushed them into the abyss.

May Yemen and its people be spared any harm. May justice prevail. God is great. Peace be with you. Accursed be the lowly.

### Saudi Arabia Accused of Undermining Yemeni Unity

*JN1207122694 Baghdad INA in English 0900 GMT 12 Jul 95*

[Text] Baghdad, July 12, INA—An Iraqi paper has said, at last the forces of unity and legitimacy have won the struggle to maintain the unity of Yemen and this is a victory to all patriotic and unionist parties and movements throughout the Arab world.

In its today editorial, THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER affirmed that the patriotic and unionist parties should not be under the illusion that if the secession is over the acts of treason, led by Saudi Arabia and the Egyptian regime, would stop, since Saudi regime feels threatened by any Arab gathering be it economic or political, and it has proved on many occasions that it can be very detrimental to Arab interests.

The Saudi regime had opposed the union of Egypt and Syria in 1958 and continued its conspiracies against that union until its collapse in 1961 at the hands of some opportunist and secessionist elements, the paper said.

It further added that the same regime has been standing against the republican system of Yemen, supporting the forces of backwardness and tribalism to undermine and destabilize the security and political situation of the country.

The Saudi regime alongside the Egyptian one provided the anti- Arab camp led by the U.S. and its allies with the political coverage to launch their aggression on Iraq to stem out any free will in the Arab world. These same regimes are nowadays leading the trend to normalize Arab relations with Israel and liquidate the Palestinian issue, the paper elaborated.

THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER affirmed that it is the Saudi regime which deprived the Arabs of the potential of using oil as a political weapon to serve their interests by flooding oil market, thus rendering oil so cheap a commodity that it is no longer possible to be used by the Arabs as political leverage to win cencessions from their counterparts in a political bargaining.

The Saudi regime proved to be so detrimental to Arab interests when it has provided all the costs of the U.S. aggression on Iraq and still opening its space and territories to western forces to continue their violations of Iraqi airspace.

The Saudi regime has already airlifted elements of secession from various neighbouring countries to encourage them regroup with the aim of waging a guerrilla war against the forces of unity and legitimacy in Yemen.

To counter such treacherous attitude on the part of the Saudi regime the Yemen leadership would do well if it adheres to its declared choice of reconciliation, democracy and freedom to all parties in the country, the paper concluded.

### Ports Said Ready To Receive Bulk Vessels

*JN0107115594 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA)—It has been announced here that, with 25 docks now equipped to handle loading and unloading, Iraqi ports are prepared to receive bulk vessels.

The Public Enterprise for Iraqi Ports workers have unloaded cargo from commercial vessels that docked at Umm Qasr Port at record speed, an official source told the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY.

Navigation routes in the Arabian Gulf and Shatt al-'Arab are now navigable and safe. Workers of the enterprise are now removing silt and mud at a monthly rate of half a million cubic meters, using giant sea drills to secure the passage of international shipping.

Specialized crews of the enterprise are now busy hoisting sunken objects to the surface. They have thus far picked up 28 such objects.

### State To Pay 52 Billion Dinars for Grain Purchases

*JN0707135094 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 30 Jun 94 p 7*

[Article by Na'im Husayn: "State To Pay 52 Billion Dinars for Wheat and Barley Purchases"]

[Text] The Higher Harvest and Marketing Committee held an expanded meeting in Baghdad yesterday under its chairman Baghdad Governor Qa'id Husayn al-'Awwadi. The meeting was attended by Trade Minister Dr. Muhammad Mahdi Salih, who spoke about the impact of leader President Saddam Husayn's new generous offer to peasants and farmers by increasing the purchase price of one tonne of wheat to 35,000 dinars and barley to 20,000 dinars. This year, he said, the state will pay peasants and farmers an estimated sum of 52 billion dinars; an increase of 35 billion dinars over the sum paid last year. The minister affirmed that thanks to the president's generous gesture, the prices offered by the state for the purchase of wheat and barley from peasants and merchants are higher than the current market prices. This is in addition to other incentives to peasants who produce crops free of impurities.

Muhammad Najd al-Din al-Naqshabandi, under secretary of the Interior Ministry for public administration, explained that the Ministry will prosecute peasants who fail to sell their share of the crop to the state according to their agricultural cards, cultivated areas, and the quantities of seeds they received. He said the Ministry will not be satisfied with simply detaining defaulters as was the case last season, but will inflict the severest punishment against those who hide any part of their crop in accordance with the recent Revolution Command Council decree.

Governor al-'Awwadi called upon all peasants and farmers to fulfill their obligations to the state, warning that the state will carry out a thorough check and that any defaulting peasant stands the risk of losing rights and facing sanctions, especially with regard to his share of seeds, fertlizers, fuels, and other requirements for the coming agricultural season.

### 50 Percent Increase of Rice Acreage in Babil Noted

*JN0807060694 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 3 Jul 94 p 4*

[Article by Muhammad al-Talibi]

[Text] Babil—In implementation of the directives of leader President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve and protect him, to expand the areas cultivated with rice, the Department of Agriculture in Babil has increased the area to be cultivated with rice in 1994 by 50 percent over the previous season.

Sa'id Salman al-Fadili, director of the Babil department, has told our correspondent that department teams have been deployed to survey and prepare the land for the current rice-growing season. He said that intensive agricultural guidance seminars were also held to explain the project and that peasants and farmers have responded well to these seminars, which were very fruitful.

### Pilot Units for Chemical Compounds Produced

*JN0707182694 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 30 Jun 94 p 7*

[Text] As their contribution toward strengthening the national industry, teams at al-Mu'tasim Center, which belongs to the State Enterprise for Technical Habilitation, a unit of the Military Industrialization Organization [MIO], have produced pilot units for the preparation of chemical compounds which are used in the oil and industrial sectors.

Center Director Nasir al-Hamadani said: Relying on their personal efforts and skills, our teams have succeeded in producing a pilot unit for the production of sodium phosphate, a substance used to prevent erosion in steam boilers which are particularly used in the oil sector. The importation of this substance from abroad used to cost millions of dollars annually. The teams have also succeeded in producing pilot units for the production of sodium nitrate by depending on materials available locally.

### YI'UD Signs Coalition Agreement, Joins Government

*TA1207191494 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] The YI'UD [Independent and Democratic Israel] Knesset faction has joined the government after signing a coalition agreement with the Labor Party this evening. Our party affairs correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that after a meeting with the prime minister the sides reverted to the version of the agreement presented by Labor to YI'UD yesterday.

Coalition Chairman Eli Dayan told our correspondent that all the differences have been ironed out and that he has been authorized to sign the agreement without it being necessary to convene Labor's ministers again. According to the agreement YI'UD will receive one portfolio, apparently that of the Energy and Infrastructure Ministry. Gonen Segev said he will accept this portfolio if offered to him, adding that if he receives it he will continue with the fuel market reform. The agreement now awaits the endorsement of Labor's Central Committee.

### Canadian Ambassador on Orient House Meeting

*TA1207174794 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1500 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Police Minister Moshe Shahal says the government cannot ignore a meeting between Palestinians and the Canadian Housing Minister Martin Dingwall [title and name as heard] at Orient House in East Jerusalem. Shahal was reacting to a report of a meeting having been held yesterday in contravention of the Declaration of Principles, which forbids encounters of this kind in East Jerusalem. Just two days ago Shahal himself met Palestinian leader Faysal al- Husayni, and it was agreed not to hold meetings of this kind at either Orient House or anywhere else in Jerusalem.

Canadian Ambassador Spector said the meeting was originally to have taken place in Gaza, but due to the fact that he was ill, the meeting was rescheduled and held in Jerusalem. Nevertheless, the ambassador stressed that Canadian officials have been holding meetings with Palestinians in East Jerusalem for some time, and he did not expect that policy to change. Ambassador Spector was talking to reporter Neil Sandler:

[Begin recording] [Spector] Originally this meeting was to take place in Gaza, but our minister was ill on Saturday [9 July]. He couldn't travel to Gaza, and then it was suggested that we meet at Orient House instead, and the agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians is not something that we are a party to. It's something that the obligations of the two parties are to that agreement, and when it was suggested that we meet at Orient House we simply assumed that the Palestinians know their rights and obligations under that agreement.

[Sandler] So if the Israeli Government were to ask Canada and other countries not to hold official meetings with Palestinians in East Jerusalem, would you abide by that?

[Spector] You know, we don't generally take our instructions from the Israeli Government as to how we conduct our foreign policy, and as I said, we have been doing this for years. If there is to be a change in policy, that would have to be something that would be established in Ottawa, but I can just say that I don't expect there to be any such instructions. Just two weeks ago we had a parliamentary delegation here from Ottawa that met at Orient House, and that meeting was in fact set up by the Foreign Ministry. So I don't anticipate any such instructions, but if there were such views to be expressed, those views in the natural order of events would be conveyed to Ottawa, and if the Canadian Government sees fit to change its policy, I suppose it will change its policy. [end recording]

## Cypriot President on Official Visit to Country

### Inaugurates Embassy in Tel Aviv

*NC1307083994 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 13 Jul 94 p 1*

[Report by Periklis Solomidhis]

[Excerpt] President Glavkos Kliridhis and Israeli President Ezer Weizman yesterday inaugurated in Tel Aviv the first Cypriot Embassy in Israel.

Construction of the embassy building had not been completed and the ceremony was restricted to putting up a sign outside the building and cracking open a bottle of champagne.

Cyprus has traditionally had close relations with the Arab world and maintained cool relations with Israel until the 1993 Israeli- Palestinian peace accord.

It has never had any representation in Israel, although Israel has sent ambassadors to Cyprus since 1960, when Cyprus declared independence from Britain.

Cyprus is interested in joining Israel in regional development programmes stemming from the peace talks.

Palestinians have reportedly asked to set up air links between the newly autonomous regions of the Gaza Strip and Jericho and Larnaca Airport, which maintains air links with much of the Arab world.

President Kliridhis and Foreign Minister Alekos Mikhailidhis travelled in their private yachts to Israel for the Israel Nautical College's 1994 yachting regatta. President Kliridhis was due to award the cups to the winners of the regatta last night. [passage omitted]

### Meets Rabin, Peres, Weizman

*NC1207114494 Nicosia Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in Greek 1030 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] In Jerusalem this morning President Glavkos Kliridhis met Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and discussed developments in the Cyprus and Middle East issues.

In a statement, Rabin described bilateral relations as very good. He said: We have many common interests and we are facing common threats against peace and stability in the region. Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation [CyBC] correspondent Petros Petridhis reported that the Israeli prime minister avoided stating his country's position on the Turkish occupation of part of Cyprus. Rabin said he did not want to get into detail about the issues he discussed with Kliridhis but added that there are problems between Israel and the Arabs, just as there are problems between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. He said efforts are being made to solve them. The Israeli prime minister said that what is important is to find solutions. He concluded: The world is living in a period in which differences must be resolved through negotiations.

President Kliridhis said Cyprus wants peace in the region and will cooperate with Israel so that peace conditions prevail. He said Cyprus wants to build on the good relations that exist, not only in the political sector. The president said: Rabin and I discussed practical ways of promoting our relations and cooperation and exchanged views on the existing situation and dangers, because the Middle East and Cyprus issues remain unresolved.

Asked whether he is satisfied with Israel's stance on the Cyprus issue, Kliridhis said he and Rabin did not discuss the Cyprus issue in terms of a solution, but discussed the dangers that exist in the region because there is no solution.

The president also met his Israeli counterpart, Ezer Weizman, who hosted a luncheon in his honor. Earlier he met Jerusalem Patriarch Dhiodhoros. This afternoon Kliridhis will open the Cypriot Embassy in Tel Aviv.

### Congolese Foreign Minister Seeks More Military Aid

*TA1207183094 Jerusalem New Channel 2 Television Network in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Congolese Foreign Minister Benjamin Bounkoulou held a private meeting with his Israeli counterpart Shim'on Peres today about Israelis training Congolese soldiers in Congo. Our political correspondent 'Imanu'el Rosen reports that during a discussion on this issue held at the Foreign Ministry recently Defense Ministry Director General David 'Ivri rejected the Foreign Ministry's recommendation to reexamine the involvement of Israelis in Congo. The Foreign Ministry noted the great concern expressed in the United States over this involvement. The Congolese Foreign Minister, however, wants more Israeli aid. Our correspondent Qobi Marinko reports that tomorrow he will visit the Israel Aircraft Industries and seek Israeli aid in the instruction of technicians for plane maintenance.

### Former Prisoner on Detainees in Israeli Jails

*NC1207212494 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Beirut, July 12 (AFP)—At least 200 non-Palestinian Arabs, including 70 Lebanese, are detained in Israel, a former prisoner who was released last week after an 11-year detention has said.

Jamil Mahrum told a Beirut news conference on Monday [11 July] that some prisoners have been detained in Israel for more than 20 years, including a 52-year-old Egyptian soldier who was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to 450 years in prison.

He identified the Egyptian as Mahmud Sawarki and said he already been operated on five times for ulcers.

Mahrum, who was set free on Thursday, read out a message from his former prison mates calling on Lebanon to seek their release and urging the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to arrange visits from their families.

He said he had been held in the Ashqelon prison along with hundreds of Palestinian inmates, 17 other Lebanese, 22 Syrians, six Jordanians, a Libyan, a Sudanese, and five Egyptians.

He said that 25 other Lebanese have been located in Israeli prisons in Be'er Sheva', Nabulus and Sarafand.

The leader of an humanitarian organisation in Israel, who asked to remain anonymous, said less than 300 Arabs were being held in Israeli jails, of which 65 were Lebanese. The others were Jordanians, Syrians, Egyptians and Iraqis.

Mahrum said pro-Iranian Lebanese Moslem fundamentalist leaders Shaykh 'Abd-al-Karim 'Ubayd and Mustafa al-Dirani, abducted from their Lebanon homes by Israeli commandos in 1989 and in May respectively, were also being held in Sarafand.

He said that Israel prevented ICRC representatives from visiting the Sarafand jail.

Israel also detains some 300 Lebanese in the security zone it controls in south Lebanon, where the ICRC is banned from seeing the prisoners.

Mahrum, 36, a graduate of Exeter University in Britain, was captured in 1983 when he took part in an anti-Israeli guerrilla operation in Ramallah, on the occupied West Bank.

### Al-Majali: No Separate Peace Treaty With Israel

*JN1307115294 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali has reasserted Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Middle East peace process.

During a meeting with the executive board of al-Karak Governorate, Premier al-Majali said the Kingdom is determined to restore its rights in land and water as well as solving the refugees problems according to international rules.

He made clear that the country will not sign a peace treaty separately with Israel and will continue to coordinate with other Arab parties in the peace process.

### Al-'Anani Confirms Meeting With Peres, Christopher

*MM1307132194 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jul 94 pp 1, 4*

[Unattributed report: "Jordanian Information Minister Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: "Al-Majali-Peres-Christopher Meeting To Be Held at Dead Sea Hotel"]

[Excerpts] Amman, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Jordan yesterday officially confirmed the meeting to be held between Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali and Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in the presence of U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

That was revealed to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by Dr. Jawad al-'Anani, Jordanian information minister and minister of state for cabinet affairs. He said that no date had officially been set yet, but it would be between 20 and 22 July. Al-'Anani also disclosed that the meeting would be held at the Dead Sea Hotel on the Jordanian side of the border with Israel. [passage omitted]

Informed sources expect that the question of a meeting between King Husayn of Jordan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will be determined in the light of bilateral negotiations developments and the tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Jordan, Israel, and the United States, particularly as the Jordanian monarch has already expressed willingness to meet with Rabin.

The sources add that Jordan is seriously inclined not to discuss matters considered to be subsequent, such as economic matters and future cooperation, before official and practical agreements are reached through negotiations on territorial and water issues in a way that would guarantee fulfillment of Jordan's call for the restoration of all Jordanian occupied territory and all Jordan's water rights. [passage omitted]

### Further on Planned Peres Visit

*JN1307075194 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Jul pp 1, 3*

[Report by Nirmin Murad]

[Text] Jordan confirmed Tuesday [12 July] that Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres will come to Jordan to meet his U.S. and Jordanian counterparts next week as part of a meeting of the Jordanian-U.S.-Israeli commission.

Information Minister Jawad al-'Anani said that Mr. Peres will only be participating in the opening of these talks, which will be also attended by Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

He said there will be no negotiations conducted between the three senior officials. He appeared to be denying a statement by an official Israeli spokesman Monday that "Mr. Peres will hold talks with Mr. Christopher and Mr. al-Majali."

The meeting was originally scheduled for July 22 at a site in the Dead Sea area. On Monday however, both Mr. Christopher and Mr. Peres indicated the meeting would take place on July 20, two days after Israeli and Jordanian officials open border and water negotiations in Wadi Araba.

But Dr. al-'Anani said that as of Tuesday, the date was "still not final" and that it was "subject to discussion."

Officials yesterday were still making preparations for this meeting and a bilateral meeting that will begin on July 18 in the Qaa Taba in Wadi Araba, which is across the border from Israel. Their main task will be to ensure that the two sets of negotiations do not mesh together and that a proper sequencing of the two is established.

Jordanian negotiators have explained that they want to ensure that there is separation between the bilateral talks, which they say will concentrate on Jordanian rights, and the trilaterals which will will lay the ground for economic cooperation but will not finalise any agreements before the bilaterals have achieved concrete progress.

The change in dates for the trilaterals from July 22 to July 20 threatened to make the two sets of negotitions appear as if they are one and the same which may give the impression that Jordan was negotiating economic cooperation alongside the "rights" negotiations.

Negotiators had said that they expected the first round of bilateral would concentrate on the "modalities" of the negotiations for a "couple of days."

Israeli negotiators and the press will cross into Jordan through an opening in the barbed wire on the border.

They will later hold negotiations and press conferences within the confines of a newly-erected compound of tents and prefabricated houses.

U.S. State Department spokeswoman Christine Shelly said Monday the U.S. had long encouraged "face to face sessions" between Jordan and Israel because they "provide for an authoritative exchange on the key issues" and help "generate confidence and momentum in the peace process."

Responding to news reports that King Husayn was ready to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin of Israel, Ms. Shelly noted that the King said last month in Washington that he hoped for meetings soon between high-level Jordanian and Israeli officials.

Ms. Shelly said that Secretary of State Chrisopher is expected to leave this weekend for talks in the Middle East. The secretary plans to continue on to Bangkok for post ministerial consultations with member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

### Al-'Anani Comments on Husayn-Rabin Meeting

*JN1307082094 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Jul pp 11, 3*

[Report by Nirmin Murad]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's announcement earlier this week that he would meet with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was not an apologetic proposal, with strings attached to it. Rather, it was a public offer meant to push the peace process forward and ensure that a successful outcome would bring stability and benefits to the whole region, especially to Jordan.

"The King said he wanted a meeting that is rich in content and context and gives peace a big push," Information Minister Jawad al-'Anani told the JORDAN TIMES Tuesday [12 July] adding that the King "did not place conditions on the meeting."

What His Majesty did in effect, Dr. al-'Anani said, "was to inform the Jordanian people that the meeting with Rabin will take place... what was left pending was the timing."

Having established and announced the principle of holding a meeting, the timing of the meeting has been left open to ensure that it does not just turn into a "euphoric press occasion or an exercise in symbols," Dr. al-'Anani pointed out.

In fact officials interviewed by the JORDAN TIMES Tuesday agreed that the King's only apparent condition to meeting with Mr. Rabin was that "there would be a reason for it."

"I will not hesitate (to meet Rabin) and I would consider that a duty because I would be doing a service to my country which is facing threats from all directions," the King had told cabinet ministers and deputies Saturday.

Although most analysts had interpreted the King's speech to mean that the Kingdom was under pressure to meet with Mr. Rabin and that he was not going to enter the meeting "for free," Dr. al-'Anani said that the King's reference to the economic and political pressures on the Kingdom was to explain to the people that Jordan would benefit from a peaceful situation in the region.

"We do see advantages to peace," Dr. al-'Anani said, "and we want an honourable peace that brings advantages."

The King, in his speeches since the proposal to enter into peace negotiations with Israel, Dr. al-'Anani pointed out, "has stressed the advantages and benefits that the future would hold for us and for the region."

In his address to the Parliament-government group, His Majesty said that Jordan entered the peace process with Israel out of a conviction in its viability and as a duty, and that he would meet with the Israeli prime minister if that is what is required to serve the interests of the country.

The King also spoke about the formidable pressures facing Jordan and described them as "pressures the likes of which the King did not confront through its history."

The King said that the Kingdom was "not in a position where we are enjoying the support of a superpower or a group of countries or alliances." Even ties with Gulf Arab States have not improved since they were strained after the Gulf war, he said.

He urged a pragmatic attitude towards the Middle East peace process and stressed that Jordan, which, he said, always fulfilled its duties to the Arab nation, is seeking a just and lasting peace but not a "peace at any price."

The message that many observers had understood from the speech was that the King was complying with a condition placed on him by the U.S. Administration and Congress in return for military and material support to the kingdom, an issue that His Majesty had discussed in Saturday's meeting.

A Jordanian negotiator, who spoke to the JORDAN TIMES earlier this week, said that the King was not going to meet Mr. Rabin "for free." although his terminology appeared to place specific dsconditions on the meeting, the substance of these conditions, many analysts believe, does not contradict Dr. al-'Anani's denial of conditions.

"For the meeting to take place," the delegate had said at least one of two conditions had to be met: "Movement from the U.S. like writing off our bilateral foreign debt or if this meeting comes within the context of real progress."

"The meeting would necessarily have to be as a crowning of a breakthrough in our Jordan-Israel track of negotiations," said the delegate who requested anonymity.

"It cannot be for free and it must have positive ramifications," he concluded.

But these two conditions may in fact be precisely what Dr. al- 'Anani had avoided terming as "preconditions." And some well-placed analysts predict that one or both of these two conditions could be what Dr. al-'Anani was alluding to when he said that the meeting should be "rich in content and context and give peace a big push."

Jordan has a bilateral debt with the U.S. of $900 million but expects that if the U.S. Congress does write off this debt, many European creditors will follow suit, encouraging, by deduction, international lending organisations to improve the economic restructuring programme conditions on the Kingdom. Jordan is weighted down by a foreign debt of $6.6 billion.

The JORDAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, adds: People from all walks of life Tuesday expressing their absolute support for King Husayn's speech on Saturday.

In cables to King Husayn, representatives of political parties, mayors and village councils" heads, tribal chiefs, refugee camps' elders and heads of voluntary societies and youth clubs voiced their full support for the Hashemite leadership.

They blessed King Husayn's efforts to lay down the foundations of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the region and the King's endeavours to safeguard national unity and independence, and enhance security and stability in the region.

They stressed that Jordan, under the Hashemite leadership, will continue to be a strong fort in the face of all greeds targetting it.

Deputies from the National Action Front (NAF), a group involving independent deputies, sent a cable to King Husayn voicing full support and backing for his efforts and endeavours to maintain security and stability.

The General Conference of the Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party (Unionists) voiced appreciation for the King's speech describing it as comprehensive. In a cable to the King, the party's general conference said the King's focus on the need to safeguard national unity "is a true confirmation of the original positions contained in the thought of the Hashemites ever since the Prophet Muhammad launched the message."

The conference hailed King Husayn's courage and his sacrifices for the advancement of Jordan and its properity.

## Negotiators Discuss Upcoming Talks With Israel

*JN1207084694 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Jul 94 pp 1, 7*

[Report by Nirmin Murad]

[Text] Amman—Jordan believes that it will set an important precedent in Arab-Israeli negotiations when border talks begin in Wadi al-'Arabah next Monday having extracted a commitment from Israel to settle the territorial issue ahead of signing any peace treaty in the future.

Jordanian officials say that while Jordan appears to have made a major concession to Israel by allowing the negotiations to move into the region and postponing discussion on the issue of Palestinian regugees, it had in fact set an important precedent that will later serve the Syrian and the Lebanese tracks of negotiations with Israel.

"Jordan made two concessions to Israel," a senior Jordanian negotiator told the Jordan Times. "We allowed the negotiations to move to the area and accepted to prioritise vis-a-vis the issue of refugees by agreeing to postpone discussion of this issue for a short period of time."

"The moving of negotiations here is very important to Israel because to them it means the beginning of acceptance in the region," the negotiator explained, adding that the Wadi al-'Arabah bilateral talks will be actually the "first time in the history of the conflict that Israeli officials will enter Arab lands."

On the issue of refugees, he added, "Jordan has not dorpped and will not drop this issues." But he explained, Jordan felt that it could "prioritise" on this issue because "delaying the issue of refugees will also serve as a very good reason to insist on the comprehensiveness of the solution and underline the fact that Jordan will not sign a separate peace treaty."

Jordan's gain, this and other negotiators say, is in being the first Arab country to enter territorial negotiations with Israel, including the talks with Egypt, under the understanding that it was a Jordanian right that was usurped by the Israel.

"It is not land for peace... it is not land for normalization... Jordan is entering serious negotiations over territory with the understanding that the borders are those of the British mandate," the senior negotiator said.

"We are discussing the question of where the mandate line is but not the extent of withdrawal because that is understood to be 100 percent of the occupied Jordanian territory," he added.

The Israeli commitment, the negotiator said, was made as part of the Israeli-Jordanian agenda which was signed in Washington a day after the historic signing of the Palestinian-Israeli declaration of priciples on Sept. 13, 1993.

It is not, however, going to be easy sailing on the issue of territory or water, Jordanian negotiators privately concede. While the territories' issue seems clear cut legally, practically it is not.

While most negotiators expect negotiations over occupied Jordanian territory in the south to be straightforward border and territory talks, negotiations in north are closely interlinked with the water issue.

With statements from Israel, most recently from Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres late last week, claiming that Israel has not infringed on Jordan's water rights, negotiators expect these talks to be more gruelling.

Mr. Peres and other Israeli officials have tried to change the issue of water sharing and rights into one that they describe as "water production."

Jordanian negotiators point out tha the Jordanian-Israeli agenda stipulates that talks will discuss the "rightful water shares: "of both sides, which the Jordanian delegation spokesperson, Dr, Marwan al-Mu'ashshir, says is an "implicit acceptance that there is something to be discussed in the way of water sharing."

Labelling Mr. Peres' claims as "ludicrous" and skewed," Dr. al-Mu'ashshir points out that Israel has taken every drop of water from the Jordan River which "forms a natural border" and has taken much more than its rightful share from the al-Yarmuk River.

But these statements and counter statements, as Jordanian officials are quick to point out, are the opening positions that are symptomatic of the process before negotiations begin.

"We have done all our homework," Dr. al-Mu'ashshir pointed out. "We have done a new survey of the occupied Jordanian territory and we have all the details and the facts."

Jordanians, while discussing the concessions and counter- concessions that preceded the Jordan-based talks, stress that the "package deal" that laid the ground for the Wadi al-'Arabah bilaterals and Dead Sea trilaterals will not include a signing of a peace treaty unless "all elements of the agenda have been completed."

"We will discuss feasibility studies, conclude partial agreements on water and territories... we are ready to move as fast as we can on the different issues but we will not sign a peace treaty until it is all over," one Jordanian negotiator said.

This is why only two bilateral subcommittees, the water, energy and environment subcommittee and the security, border and land subcommittee, will be holding talks in Wadi al-'Arabah. Absent from these talks will be the economic bilateral committee and the refugees committee.

"We will not hold economic cooperation talks bilaterally with Israel," a Jordanian official confirmed. The trilateral meetings in the Dead Sea will be looking and studying feasibility studies for projects but we will not have economic cooperation pacts before the issue of territory and water are resolved."

"The trilateral meetings will be preparing the ground work but will not enter into serious negotiations," a negotiator told the Jordan Times. "The trilateral negotiating group will not cancel the economic committee that was formed in Washington."

But Jordanian negotiators say the Kingdom will deal differently with any agreements that may come out of the border and water bilateral negotiations.

"If we reach a border agreement or a water agreement tomorrow, we will implement it tomorrow," one negotiator said. "If one is asking me if we would be willing to implement a water agreement in two months, I will say yes, but if I am being asked whether there will be Israeli tourists in Amman in two months then I will say no."

In fact, the Jordanian negotiators are careful to underline Jordan's concern to separate the bilateral and trialteral talks on the one hand and to differentiate between reaching partial agreements and normalisation on the other.

"The bilateral talks will deal with the Jordanian rights... which at this time is the most important issue for us," the Jordanian negotiator said. "The trilaterals will deal mostly with economic issues."

In the preparations for the Wadi al-'Arabah and Dead Sea talks, Jordanian officials are careful to ensure the "sequencing" between the two sets of talks is maintained.

"It is important to maintain the sequencing because we want to make a distinction between the two sets of talks," said the negotiator.

### Legislation Boycotting Israel Said To Be Canceled

*JN1207124394 Amman AL-BILAD in Arabic*
*13 Jul 94 p 1*

[Text] AL-BILAD has learned from informed government sources that the Finance Ministry has asked the Ministry of Industry and Trade to seek the cancellation of legislation on the boycott of Israeli goods and companies.

The Finance Ministry's request, which economic sources expect to be followed by other instructions compatible with the political settlement, calls for canceling the secondary and tertiary boycott of Israel, that is, canceling the boycott of U.S. companies dealing with Israel or companies dealing with other companies that have branches in Israel or have trade relations with it.

### Sources on 'Critical' Stage in Palestinian Ties

*JN0707175294 Amman SHIHAN in Arabic*
*9-15 Jul 94 p 2*

[Text] SHIHAN has learned from informed government sources that Jordanian-Palestinian relations are going through a critical stage and that the relationship between the leaders of the two parties has soured.

It is said that among the reasons for this is what happened recently in Gaza when Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chose Egypt as a passageway to the self-rule region and used Egyptian helicopters. In addition, in his famous speech upon entering Gaza, 'Arafat hailed all the Arab countries, primarily Egypt and its president. He however, mentioned Jordan in passing. It is also said that Umm- Jihad [Intisar al-Wazir] was the one who whispered in his ear while he was delivering his speech to remind him of Jordan when he was thanking the Arabs from the ocean to the gulf.

A Palestinian source says that 'Arafat was planning to visit Jordan from Jericho and that he had sent secretly a Palestinian personality to Amman to ask that he be received on the border as an official guest with an escorting helicopter.

The source adds that the Jordanian government's reply was that it welcomes 'Arafat anytime but without the presidential or border ceremonies. It is said that 'Arafat sought to assert that his entry from the West Bank to Jordan comes through recognizing official borders with Jordan.

For its part, the Jordanian government has remained silent on 'Arafat's arrival in the self-rule region. Its welcome of the move, through one of its ministers, was routine and unenthusiastic.

Official Jordanian sources assert that the Jordanian-Palestinian dispute is likely to aggravate once the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations kick off, especially on commercial, administrative and demographic issues, as well as the interlocking powers concerning such issues. This is in addition to reports that the battle over Palestinian representation in the two arenas is a postponed battle between the two parties but that it is a necessary evil, as a Jordanian politician of Palestinian origin put it.

### Al-Hasan: U.S. Aid to Jordan 'Unconditional'

*JN1207142494 Amman AL-BILAD in Arabic 13 Jul 94 p 2*

[Text] Talal Sat'an al-Hasan, minister of state for foreign affairs has denied that aid offered by the United States is conditional to signing a peace agreement with Israel.

In a special memorandum obtained by AL-BILAD, the minister said that the U.S. aid offered to Jordan is part of the United States' program of offering aid to many countries. He noted that Jordan directs aid in a way that meets its interests and development plans without having to adopt stands that are not in line with the constants of the Jordanian policy.

Minister al-Hasan said that the United States is one of Jordan's main donor states and that it is playing an effective and important role at the Paris and London Clubs in order to help us reschedule our debts and ease the burden of paying these debts on the Jordanian economy. So far, al-Hasan's statement is logical to a certain extent. However, what is illogical about it is that "the highest authorities" said that this aid is conditional to the bone and that it will not materialize before a meeting with Rabin takes place and before achieving a peace agreement—we mean the peace of the brave—that satisfies the Israeli side first and foremost!!.

### Islamic Front Decries Lack of Freedom

*JN1207121994 Amman AL-SABIL in Arabic 12-18 Jul 94 p 5*

[Text] The Islamic Action Front [IAF] party has criticized the Jordanian Government's policy of what it termed double standards toward the freedom of opinion. In a statement, the IAF said that the Government restricted the freedom of expression "to matters that suit it even if it is opposed to our nation's interests and values, and has closed all doors and windows to any attempts at expressing the opinion of any side that the Government feels is opposed to its policy."

The statement, which was issued by the IAF deputies in the Jordanian Parliament, noted that the Government prevented their party from holding a cultural Islamic new year rally in a public square in al-Mafraq, east of Amman, and refused to permit holding a memorial meeting for former deputy Ahmad Qutaysh al-Azayidah, one of the party members, on the second anniversary of his death. The deputies, who represent the largest parliamentary bloc, expressed surprise because the Government has allowed the holding of unprecedented public celebrations called "nights of national joy," noting that the Amman municipality announced the beginning of these nights in the city suburbs as of last Thursday night, in which the Armed Forces musical bands and popular troupes will take part.

Seventeen deputies, representing the IAF have criticized the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations and cast doubt on the benefits of the peace process, which will not realize anything except "granting legitimacy to the presence of the Jews, ensuring the security of their borders, and guaranteeing the opening of the region for them to spread their domination over it" as the statement put it. The deputies reaffirmed their adherence to the democratic process and the freedom of the Jordanian citizens and denounced Prime Minister al-Majali's government because "it deals with citizens in accordance with various standards."

### Paper: Time To Stop Appeasing 'Others'

*JN1307100794 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 Jul 94 pp 1, 26*

[Editorial: "Time To Work For Jordan"]

[Text] The wide-scale echoes and the parliamentary and popular reaction that unanimously welcomed the decisive nationalistic trend displayed in King Husayn's speech to the House of Representatives truly demonstrate the satisfaction of the sons of this large family with

this courageous national decision to work without any delay or procrastination to wrest all of Jordan's sovereign land and waters rights.

Jordan has been strongly and publicly adhering to its peace option for a long time. It can no longer find itself the last to negotiate or sign at a time when the brothers have gone a long way on this road, and at a time when others are making the final preparations to cross the entire road in one step.

Against this backdrop, it is neither acceptable nor understandable to continue to play the free game of waiting, banking our next step on the mysterious and ambiguous gambles of others, and to continue to deal with the issues of borders, water, and sovereignty on the basis of others' considerations and according to the rhythm of negotiations that suits this or that party.

Consequently, Jordan, with its wise and courageous leadership, had no option but to deal with the changes of this stage and its major dues with a language that does not seek pretexts and justifications—a language which others excel in—and without the two-faced political statements made by others who uphold slogans that lack any credit whatsoever in tangible reality.

If our right is so obvious and if we can wrest every grain of soil and every drop of water, then what is there to prevent progress in broad daylight, which we never feared, and to regain and stick to rights without fear of accusations by those who make false rumors and deceptive statements and the hypocrites.

The time in which Jordan used to appease others at its own expense, turn a blind eye, and refrain from taking the initiative out of consideration for the feelings of others here or there is gone. The interests of Jordan should not be outweighed by any other interest.

When we take the first step, we cannot stop at the beginning or middle of the road. We took this first step in the Madrid Conference in 1991.

### Government's Stand on Negotiations Criticized

*JN1207192494 Amman AL-SABIL in Arabic 12-17 Jul 94 p 4*

["Jordanian Papers" column by Samih al-Ma'ayitah: "Achievements and Pressures"]

[Text] During his conversation with the deputies, King Husayn talked about "narrowing the circle" and continuous pressure on Jordan. He also talked about the U.S. Administration's position, and said: "The U.S. Administration is prepared to ask the legislative authority to lift restrictions on Jordanian armaments within the framework of the Jordanian plan, which we are going to crystallize in its final form and which aims to raise the efficiency of the Jordanian Armed Forces, not by reducing them but by improving their performance in the best way possible. However, this is linked to Jordan's continuing in the peace process. What is more, if a meeting is held between Husayn and the Israeli prime minister—and as soon as this is done—the United States and its administration can take the steps that I have just mentioned."

On the same day, Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali told QUDS PRESS: "No Israeli Government has never admitted Israel occupied Jordanian territories on the borders that existed during the British mandate of the region." He added: "Therefore, Israel's acceptance of the principle of negotiations on these territories is a major gain."

Although the government says it believes in the principle of negotiations, King Husayn's statements clearly indicate that much of the acceleration on the Jordanian track of negotiations is largely due to continued U.S. pressure.

Dr. al-Majali says in his statement that the negotiations quickly taking this form and the Zionist enemy admitting it is occupying Jordanian territories are a Jordanian achievement and a Zionist concession.

King Husayn's statements clarify matters and define the political motives of such an acceleration, namely, a principled belief in negotiations and a desire to respond to U.S. pressure in return for expected economic and financial gains. This is a true picture of Jordan's position, contrary to attempts by the Government and al-Majali to portray the situation as a Jordanian triumph and gain. Therefore, we have the right to wonder: Were the previous years of negotiations spent only to persuade the Zionists that they occupied Jordanian territories?

If this is the case, how many years will we need to persuade the Zionists to return these territories to Jordanian sovereignty, if we admit that the Zionists will respond to our hopes and our officials' statements?

King Husayn's statements on the existence of U.S.-Zionist pressures require the government to make a realistic statement on the nature of negotiations and their expected results and to refrain from giving a false picture of the events.

Finally, I can tell the government and the prime minister that no political step, whatever the pressures may be, can constitute an independent decision, an achievement, or a gain. Achievement is what the Zionist enemy made in the Oslo accord and its results and which it may make in any negotiations similar to those of Oslo.

### 'New Group of 77' To Counter G-7 Influence Urged

*JN1207101794 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Jul 94 p 6*

[Editorial: "Clash of Sevens"]

[Text] There was a time when the G-7 industrial countries would meet to discuss international economic trends as well as their own industrial and economic

developments. All this has changed in the past few years, especially in the wake of the international order that emerged from the ashes of the old East-West confrontations. The just concluded G-7 group meeting in Naples has been an example of the changes that were introduced to the agenda of these states and the extent to which the scope of their collective interest has shifted. To be fair, the menu of the principal industrial nations was anything but totally economic. In the last meeting, however, much of the debate that the leaders of the group centred on was political matters ranging from the Bosnian situation to the Middle East conflict.

So the decision to shift attention of these mighty countries to major political issues affecting the globe calls for greater awareness and scrutiny by the developing countries.

The so-called group of 77 comprising the developing states of the world must now regroup into a potent organisation that can face up to the new challenges posed by the developed countries on all issues and disputes that relate to them. This would suggest the establishment of a new Group of 77 that is serious and effective in the pursuit of its goals. The perspective of the developed world is infinitely different from those of the poorer countries not only on economic matters but also on political concerns affecting the various regions of the world. The continued silence of the smaller and less developed states in the face of the expanding spheres of influence of the big G-7 countries would mean the relinquishing of the rights and interests of the majority members of the comity of nations. Judging as well by the acceptance of Russia as another member of this highly infuential group of nations, their numbers may soon increase as to include more countries, only to leave the rest of the world stranded with no effective voice. Countries like Jordan can and should start thinking about breathing new life into the defunct Group of 77 with a view to bring balance into international affairs and the attempts to resolve international and regional flashpoints. The sooner this happens the better for the billions of people who remain voiceless.

### Buwayz, U.S. Envoy Confer Before Christopher Tour

*NC1207182394 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Five days before U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's arrival in the region, U.S. Ambassador Mark Hambley met with Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz and said that violence in the south is making matters more difficult for the peace process.

He added that his discussions with Buwayz dealt with bilateral relations and the regional situation. He did not deliver a message from Christopher to his Lebanese counterpart.

Hambley stated that Christopher's decision to return to the region means he wants to give full impetus to the attempt to resume the negotiations.

On another issue, the U.S. ambassador said he has not received any official request from the Lebanese authorities to extradite the suspect Ghassan Tuma [Lebanese Forces member suspected of involvement in bombings and assassinations in Lebanon], who is now in the United States.

### Column Questions U.S. Stands on Arab Conflicts

*NC1207113194 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Jul 94 p 16*

[From "The Last Stop" column by Sati' Nur-al-Din]

[Text] Those who still cherish the idea of pan-Arabism and the dream of unity are now invited, more than ever before, to reevaluate their positions.

Recently, a radical change took place in both the idea and the dream. This calls for a change in positions—and perhaps also in opinions themselves—in addition to changes in some inherited and blindly accepted ideas.

There is no doubt that the West in general, and the United States in particular, hates—no, scorns the Arabs—and wants to humiliate and fragment them, whether by using Israel or otherwise. Some of these feelings are justified, however.

But when the United States decides, after all the hostility it has borne for the Arabs—which Americans vent like a daily prayer—to join unionists and nationalists in their trenches, the blame cannot be totally that of the United States.

It is no longer convincing to whisper that the United States has its own private reasons which prompt it, for example, to protect the unity of Lebanon from some of its risk-taking Maronites, the unity of Iraq from the threats of the Kurds and its neighbors, the unity of Sudan from the whims of its southerners and the dreams of the northerners, the unity of Morocco from the Saharans and Algerians, and Yemen's unity (now) from the madness of the communists and their Gulf allies.

We can no longer remain silent about this suspicious U.S. stand, nor can we remain silent until such time as Israel starts calling for a state from the ocean to the Gulf.

### Judge Orders Samir Ja'ja' Remanded for 1989 Killing

*NC1207200894 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] At 2000 today, Beirut Investigating Judge 'Abdallah Bitar issued a warrant for the remand of Samir Ja'ja', leader of the dissolved Lebanese Forces Party, on suspicion of instigating and aiding in the murder of Dr. Ilyas al-Zayik in al-Ashrafiyah in 1989. Judge Bitar questioned Ja'ja' for five hours today in the absence of his lawyer, As'ad Abu-Ra'd, who announced his withdrawal from the session last night. Also absent from today's questioning session were the plaintiffs, represented by the victim's brother George al- Zayik and his wife Maya al-Ashqar, and their attorneys.

Again today, Ja'ja denied all charges against him, answering most of the questions posed to him by saying: I do not know.

Judge Bitar confronted him with the fact that the victim was killed in a Lebanese Forces car, by a Lebanese Forces weapon, and at the orders of the Lebanese Forces security agency only 50 meters from the agency's headquarters.

### Hizballah's Qasim on Prisoner Swap, Government Plans

*NC1307081094 Beirut AL-'AHD in Arabic 1 Jul 94 p 6*

[Interview with Hizballah Deputy Secretary General Shaykh Na'im Qasim by "AL-MARKAZIYAH"; place and date not given—AL-MARKAZIYAH, which means "central" in Arabic, is not further identified]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [AL-MARKAZIYAH] You say the Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held by Israel and the South Lebanese Army could be exchanged with the two Israeli prisoners you are holding. What international organization do you trust enough to carry out the mediation and the swap?

[Qasim] The United Nations dispatched its envoy Giandomenico Picco to discuss the issue of the prisoners and detainees held by Lebanon and Israel. But discussion of this issue was discontinued long ago. We would welcome any international or regional neutral party equipped to discuss the release of the prisoners and detainees held by Israel.

We have said before that we have two Israeli prisoners and, for the sake of the prisoners and detainees held in the Israeli prisons and in the prisons of the Israeli agents on the border strip, we are prepared to swap the two Israeli prisoners with all the prisoners. But Israel is laying obstacles and trying to complicate things to keep its policy of aggression.

[AL-MARKAZIYAH] The Islamic Resistance has carried out no qualitative operations against Israel since the abduction of al-Hajj Mustafa al-Dirani. Does this fall within the framework of establishing a truce with Israel or is it part of a slow revenge?

[Qasim] The abduction of al-Dirani is a clear-cut attack on Lebanon and will not achieve any Israeli objective concerning Israeli navigator Ron Arad. All of Israel's excuses and pretexts pertaining to the abduction are false and unjustified. The Islamic Resistance will confront Israel with every available means. The Resistance is assessing the appropriate measures to deal painful blows to the Israeli enemy, which is usurping our land in south Lebanon.

The issue is not an action and reaction. Rather, it is linked with direct confrontation, which has its own objective circumstances and capabilities. Regardless of the circumstances, the Israeli occupation of our land requires continuous confrontation. Israel's treacherous aggression against 'Ayn Kawkab in Ba'labakk stresses the need to confront the Israeli enemy. How? What are the details? These should be shrouded in secrecy.

[AL-MARKAZIYAH] Hizballah is opening the doors of dialogue with the government and regime. And we note that the recent Israeli aggression has unified the national stance. You criticized the other pending and negative issues that have not yet been resolved by the government of Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri.

[Qasim] The only positive signal sent by the current government was reflected in its support to the Resistance during the Israeli aggression. We responded positively and we called for promoting the internal cooperation among the various political parties in Lebanon both inside or outside the government or those representing various and diversified party and religious groups.

But this does not mean that the government stance on social and service issues has changed. The economic and social crisis continues to weigh heavily on the citizen. The government is fully responsible for this problem. The persecution of the freedom of the media must discontinue. The prevailing political thinking that is overwhelmed by a negative mentality will never build the country. We will continue to make these remarks as long as the negative action continues. We will demand that the government change its method of dealing with the people's problems.

We will always highlight any good, positive action but this does not revoke the negative aspects. We will continue to demand that the basic issues that concern the citizen's daily life be discussed and resolved. This is part of our legitimate responsibility. [passage omitted]

[AL-MARKAZIYAH] How does Hizballah view the Paris conference [called for by Former Army General Michel 'Awn]? And do you support the call for the return to Lebanon of General Michel 'Awn, [Former] President Amin al-Jumayyil, and the exiled leaders abroad?

[Qasim] Every Lebanese has the right to live in Lebanon and to express his opinion with every freedom. Nobody should be persecuted for expressing his opinion. But we are against any agent, whether he is a Christian or a Muslim, working for the Israeli enemy. [passage omitted] Hizballah will obstruct no one's return to his country.

### 'Suspected Terrorists' Killed in Security Zone

*TA1107050594 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Two people, suspected terrorists, have been killed north of Rosh Haniqra by Israeli Navy fire. Soldiers on the western sector of the south Lebanese security zone spotted two suspicious figures swimming close to the shoreline. A Dabur patrol vessel was called to the scene and opened fire.

### 'Arafat Visit to Gaza, Jericho Termed 'Farce'

*JN1207170694 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 3 Jul 94 p 3*

["With the Event" column by Ilyas Khuri: "The Return...?"]

[Text] Anything can be said about 'Arafat's visit to Gaza and Jericho except that it is a visit of victory, liberation, or repatriation, because the visit has nothing to do with all this when viewed against the backdrop of the circumstances and the state of affairs in which it takes place and which set its course.

First, in spite of the formal Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza and Jericho area, they remain under Israel's military and political control. Not a single decision has been made on the Palestinian level, even at the lowest echelon within the so-called self rule authority, before first obtaining Israel's approval, starting with the configuration of the Palestinian police force, the measures taken to exercise self-rule powers, and the appointment of the members of the self-rule authority or the ministers who are supposed to run its affairs.

Second, all major issues between the PLO and Israeli are still unresolved. In spite of the optimistic statements both sides try to market, these issues become further complicated, thus confirming that nothing has changed. The best proof is the issue of the Palestinian detainees, who still suffer by the thousands in Israeli jails and are at the mercy of cheap bargaining and maneuvering, not to mention the question of the deterioration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, particularly in Jerusalem, following the escalation of the acts of terrorism and repression by the Israeli forces and the settlers against the Arab inhabitants.

Third, 'Arafat entered the self-rule areas under heavy Israeli protection, a protection that some say is unprecedented in occupied Palestine. This simply means that there is no trust between 'Arafat and the Palestinian people, that everyone realizes that what takes place is no more than a farce that Israel produces and directs.

Some have tried to make a comparison between Mandela and 'Arafat. Unfortunately, such a comparison is unjust. Mandela led his people to victory and liberation. As for Palestine, not a single inch of the land has been liberated, as yet.

### Press Says Christopher Tour Should Be 'Decisive'

*JN1307093494 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0450 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-BA'TH says: Much speculation arises each time the U.S. secretary of state plans to tour the region. Sometimes, speculation concentrates on the nature of the U.S. role and the extent to which it can activate the peace process.

Christopher's upcoming tour in the second half of July has received numerous comments from politicians and newsmen. The focus of their attention was the Syrian position and the role of Damascus, which holds all the cards.

AL-BA'TH notes that this is not the first time Syria has received such attention. However, Christopher's visit—characterized as important—has prompted observers to reassert the importance of Syria's role, through the stands of President al-Asad, which are characterized by reason and courage, and above all, commitment to a just and comprehensive peace.

AL-BA'TH says Syria's commitment to international legitimacy and to returning Arab rights has been admired and appreciated worldwide.

It concludes: Washington has realized that it is either yes to a comprehensive and complete peace, or no to any partial, incomplete solution. Washington learned this fact at the Geneva summit and through the many trips by the U.S. secretary of state to the region. It is unlikely, therefore, that Christopher should once again put forward ideas that are in line with the Rabin government's policy. If Christopher wants his mission to succeed, all he has to do is concentrate on the peace initiative's principles and foundations and call for resuming the bilateral negotiations in line with the initiative accepted by Syria. However, if matters take a different course, then peace efforts will continue to revolve a stalemated circle created by Israel.

AL-THAWRAH also comments on U.S. Secretary of State Christopher's tour of the region. It says: There is no cause for optimism in light of Israel's continued avoidance of the obligations of peace and its destruction of all the foundations of peace through maneuvering, deception, and its continued occupation and military aggression. In light of this Israeli policy, we cannot pin hopes on the upcoming tour of the chief of U.S. diplomacy in the region.

The mission of U.S. Secretary Christopher is facing deliberate obstruction by the Israeli rulers—the same thing that happened to former Secretary James Baker—in order to stalemate the peace process and bypass the basic foundations and realities of the conflict and the settlement.

AL-THAWRAH says it is natural that the gap should be wide between Syria, which adheres to the Madrid frame of reference, the resolutions of international legitimacy, and the U.S. initiative as the bases of a just solution, and Israel, which refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and insists on advancing partial solutions and settlements which, by concrete evidence, do not make peace or meet the minimum of just demands.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: Syria is eager to make U.S. peace efforts succeed and achieve their declared objective of a just peace. Syria also stresses that the tour of the U.S. secretary should be decisive because the situation

brooks no further hesitation and because Israel's aggressiveness is about to devour everything and destroy all hopes for peace.

### Paper Says Arabs Still Have 'Strategic' Options

*JN1207114494 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Conflict of Wills," TISHRIN says in an editorial: Israel is trying to deceive everyone into believing that the options which the Arabs adopted during their long struggle against Zionism have failed, or are on their way to fail, and that the Arabs have only one option now; that is, to acknowledge Israel's power and influence and seek to negotiate with it on its own terms, otherwise a dark future will be awaiting them.

The paper discusses Israel's feverish attempts to promote the policy of separate deals with the parties concerned with the peace process to abort the Middle East peace process that is based on the resolutions of international legitimacy and the land-for-peace formula, which starts with a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

The paper adds: Naturally, Syria rejects this Israeli option, which is being promoted now in the form of secret, separate deals, because it denies the Arabs all of their rights, brings humiliation and indignity on them, and destroys the results of the Arab struggle for liberation.

The paper stresses that the Arab nation has not lost its strategic options to wrest its rights and guarantee its dignity, freedom, and future.

The paper notes that steadfastness is a weapon in the hands of the Arabs. It says: Regardless of its efforts, Israel will not be able to invalidate this weapon. Arab solidarity is another, and more powerful, weapon because it ends the weakness, disintegration, and collapse of the current Arab situation. There are also other weapons.

The paper says that resistance also is a very effective weapon, which Israel has not been able to confiscate or destroy. The paper notes that the valiant resistance continued despite the repeated attacks against Lebanon, and the heroic intifadah has not stopped despite the Gaza-Jericho agreement. This agrees with the logic of history, which summarizes all that has been said before in one sentence: Resistance will continue as long as occupation remains, and there is no power on earth that can stop a people from resisting their occupiers and executioners.

TISHRIN concludes its editorial by saying: The Arab nation has not lost its strategic options to regain its rights. Instinctively, it rejects submission and indignity and is prepared to fight for its freedom and dignity and to regain its rights. The Syrian Arab position always seeks to provide the appropriate conditions to achieve the Arabs' option, the option of the just and comprehensive peace that would end occupation and injustice and preserve rights and dignity.

### Cabinet Briefed on Damascus Declaration

*JN1207171694 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a meeting at 1100 today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi. It reviewed the work of the services and economic committees and discussed current developments in the Arab and international arenas.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' made a review of developments and the results of the meeting of the Damascus Declaration member states' foreign ministers in Kuwait. The council also reviewed the positive outcome of Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi's visit to Egypt, as well as the agreements signed there to promote the march of integration, coordination, and cooperation between the two fraternal countries. [passage omitted]

## Afghanistan

### Hekmatyar Meeting With ICO's al-Ghabid Postponed

*LD1207205494 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1930 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] The meeting between Hamed al-Ghabid, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], and the Afghan prime minister has been postponed. According to the Central News Unit from Islamabad, the ICO secretary general, who went to Kabul to meet Afghan leaders, has returned to Islamabad, following his meetings with President Borhanoddin Rabbani; Ahmad Shah Mas'ud, leader of Shura-ye Nezar; and Abdol Rasul Sayyaf, leader of Ettahad-e Eslami of Afghanistan.

The ICO secretary general was due to hold talks with Prime Minister Golboddin Hekmatyar of Afghanistan on 12 July. However, this meeting has been postponed. Hamed al-Ghabid said he will continue his talks and negotiations with Afghan leaders. Sources of Hezb-e Eslami have said the ICO secretary general will return to Afghanistan for talks with Golboddin Hekmatyar.

### Iranian Envoy Delivers Message To Rabbani

*LD1107174994 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Esteemed Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, this afternoon received Mr. Gholam Reza Haddadi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Presidential Press Office reports to the Bakhtar Information Agency that in the course of this meeting Mr. Haddadi conveyed a verbal message by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to our country's president.

Also in the course of this meeting, the Iranian ambassador on behalf of his country, expressed Iran's readiness toward the process of the implementation of vaccination in Afghanistan with the help of Iran's Public Health Ministry, and the transfer and treatment of a number of wounded in the fighting to the fraternal country of Iran and expressed [words indistinct].

The esteemed president of Afghanistan expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the present sensitive conditions.

### Foreign Affairs Official Meets Haddadi

*LD1207192294 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Esteemed Dr. Najibollah Lafra'i, minister of state for foreign affairs, met esteemed Gholam Reza Haddadi, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Kabul this morning.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at this meeting talks were held on the broadening of friendly and fraternal relations between the two neighboring countries and other subjects of mutual interest.

Emphasizing the expansion of friendly cooperation between the two countries, the two parties agreed at this meeting to take steps for the implementation of the provisions embodied in [words indistinct] memorandum signed between the authorities of the two countries soon after the establishment of the Islamic state in Afghanistan. This memorandum determines the framework of the two countries' cooperation in various economic, cultural, medical, agricultural, commercial,industrial, educational, and training fields.

At this meeting the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again expressed his country's readiness to treat a number of the people injured in the recent fighting in one of the hospitals in Iran. Several wounded people are to be sent to Iran for treatment in the near future.

## India

### Pakistani Diplomat, Staff Member Expelled

*BK1207124894 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] India today expelled a Pakistani diplomat and a staff member from the High Commission in New Delhi. They have been asked to leave the country within a week. The foreign secretary, Mr. K. Srinivasan, conveyed the decision to the Pakistani High Commissioner, Mr. Khokar, who was summoned to the Foreign Office today. The foreign secretary also lodged a strong protest at the unilateral detention and brutal torturing of an Indian diplomat, Mr. Chauhan, in Islamabad.

### Code of Conduct Talks Proposed

*BK1207162294 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] India has expelled a Pakistani diplomat and a High Commission official for being involved in espionage. They have been asked to leave the country within a week. New Delhi also lodged a strong protest with Pakistan against the unlawful detention and brutal torture of an Indian diplomat, Mr. V.S. Chauhan, in Islamabad last night. This was conveyed by the foreign secretary, Mr. K. Srinivasan, to the Pakistan High Commissioner, Mr. Khokar, who was summoned to the Foreign Office today. The foreign secretary told the Pakistan High Commissioner that the inhuman torture of the Indian diplomat by Pakistani agencies was a gross violation of the accepted norms of diplomatic behavior posing a serious breach of bilateral code of conduct. Mr. Srinivasan referred to yesterday's incident in New Delhi when a Pakistani High Commission staff member, Mohammad Afzal Bajwa, was apprehended while

indulging in espionage. He told the Pakistan High Commissioner that according to information available with the government, Bajwa had been indulging in such activities along with the first secretary Naziruddin Ahmad since long. The conduct of Naziruddin Ahmad has been incompatible with the status of the diplomat. The foreign secretary proposed joint secretary-level talks to review the entire range of issues on implementing the code of conduct of diplomats between the two countries. If Islamabad agrees, an Indian team is prepared to proceed to Pakistan for discussions immediately. This, he said, is necessary in view of about 118 specific incidents of harassment of Indian diplomats, including vandalism of their properties since last year. He also pointed out incidents of intimidation, obtrusive surveillance and harassment meted out to Indian diplomatic members and their families in Islamabad and Karachi.

### Joint Working Group Meeting With PRC Detailed

*BK0907085894 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 8 Jul 94*

["Press release" issued on 8 July]

[Text] The seventh meeting of the India-China Joint Working Group on the boundary question and foreign secretary-vice foreign minister level consultations were held in Beijing on July 6-7, 1994. The Chinese delegation was led by vice foreign minister, Mr. Tang Jiaxuan, and the Indian delegation by the foreign secretary, Mr. K. Srinivasan.

The foreign secretary, Mr. K. Srinivasan, called on Chinese vice premier and the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Qian Qichen, on July 7, 1994. Mr. Qian Qichen said that he was looking forward to his official visit to India from July 17 to 19, 1994 at the invitation of the Government of India. Mr. Srinivasan assured the vice premier of a warm welcome in India and informed him that the Indian authorities were looking forward to the visit as a factor which will considerably enhance bilateral ties.

During the seventh meeting of the Joint Working Group, the two sides continued discussions aimed at arriving at a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the India-China boundary question. Both sides held discussions on the implementation of the agreement on the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, which was signed on September 7, 1993 during the visit of Prime Minister Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao to China. They reviewed with satisfaction the considerable progress made at the first two sessions of the India- China Expert Group has already reached agreement on its work regulations. [sentence as received] Vice Foreign Minister Mr. Tang Jiaxuan and the foreign secretary, Mr. K. Srinivasan directed the group to continue to adopt a constructive and positive approach in its future work.

Both sides were also pleased to note that the situation along the India-China Line of Actual Control (LAC) was peaceful and that the confidence building measures already in place in the border areas were working well. Recognizing the importance of effective confidence building measures, they exchanged views on further such measures. They agreed in principle that additional points for meetings between the border personnel of the two countries will be established. Specific details regarding these additional designated meeting points will be worked out by the India-China Expert Group.

The two sides held detailed discussions on priority questions relating to the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the India- China border areas. There was also an exchange of views on all aspects of India-China relations. Both sides expressed happiness at the steady and perceptible improvement in bilateral ties, and reiterated a commitment to maintain this positive trend in their relationship. They noted with satisfaction that India and China have been able to finalise the text of the agreement on avoidance of double taxation. The memorandum of understanding on the establishment of banking relations, and the agreement on cooperation in the areas of health and medicine are also being finished. These agreements will be signed shortly by the concerned authorities of the two governments at the appropriate level.

The two sides also noted with satisfaction that border trade via the Shipki La route on Himachal Pradesh-Tibet border will be opened around the middle of July, 1994. It was also agreed that the two sides will carry out a joint study on enhancing the existing facilities for pilgrims to Kailash and Manasrowar and the opening of additional route for the pilgrimage.

Views were also exchanged on regional and global issues of mutual interest. A close convergence of positions on several topics was noted. The next meeting of the Joint Working Group will be held in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date in 1995, preceded by a meeting of the Expert Group in early 1995.

### U.S. Move Not To Invoke Super 301 Law Hailed

*BK0207124194 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 2 Jul 94*

[Text] New Delhi has welcomed the U.S. decision not to take action against India under its Special 301 trade law. The finance minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, in a statement in New Delhi yesterday said the government of India has noted with satisfaction the announcement made by the U.S. trade representative, Micky Kantor, that India is not being designated as a Special 301 priority country. The decision follows the recent visit of the prime minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, to the United States and his wide- ranging discussions with President Bill Clinton and senior officials of the U.S. Administration. The statement said the decision indicates that the U.S. Government has now greater understanding of India's trade and economic conditions.

## U.S. Decision Seen as 'Temporary' Truce

*BK0507140594 Delhi THE PIONEER in English 2 Jul 94 p 8*

[Editorial: "A temporary truce"]

[Text] The US decision not to take action against India under its trade law, Special 301, and to instead press for bilateral negotiations on contentious issues like intellectual property rights is a sign that the Clinton administration trusts India's assurances on this subject today more than it ever has in the past. While India has been assuring the US that its intellectual property rights' enforcement regime would be tightened, the US in the past has been reluctant to accept these promises at face value. The Prime Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao's recent visit to the US is certainly one of the major factors in the new-found trust that the US has towards India. Also contributing to the thaw have been the introduction of a new trade marks legislation and amendments to copyright laws which, by its own admission, have helped convince the Clinton administration that India does intend to deliver on its promises. The move also fits into the general pattern of US policy in the recent past, which has seen China being accorded the most favoured nation (MFN) status despite stiff opposition and a great deal of mistrust about China's intentions.

On the other hand, the latest US step should not be mistaken to mean that all is hunky-dory between what have been repeatedly described as the world's largest democracies. It must be seen more as a temporary suspension of hostilities by the US subject to the condition that India "behaves" as expected. Thus India has merely been moved from the "priority foreign country" list, which would ultimately necessitate action, to the "priority watch" list. It has also been told that further progress on the intellectual property rights issue is essential if this decision is not to be reversed. The suspension of GSP (generalised system of preferences) trade privileges on Indian exports of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, etc., also remains in place.

Nor has the US softened its position on other major contentious issues pertaining to the recently-concluded Uruguay Round. While the GATT deal allows India a 10-year transition period to fall in line with adequate patenting laws, the US has been pressing for swifter enactment and implementation of such laws. Similarly, the response by the US to India's attempts to secure a more favourable arrangement in textiles, which form a considerable part of its exports to the US and other countries, has been far from enthusiastic. In a sense, therefore, temporary cessation of hostilities represent more the carrot phase of a carrot-and-stick policy than the first step towards a more equitable economic relationship based on a policy of mutual give and take.

## U.S. Seen Not Relenting on Trade, Patents Regime

*BK0707134394 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 4 Jul 94 p 8*

[Editorial: "On the Watch List"]

[Text] It will be premature to infer that the United States is now willing to take into account Indian concerns on the trade and patents regime merely because it has decided not to take action against this country under Super 301 from July 1, as had been threatened earlier. By moving India out of the American "priority foreign country list" (in which it had been clubbed with China) into the "priority watch list", the US has by no means abjured unilateral pressure on this country. As clarified by US trade representative Mickey Kantor, a US inter-agency team has been instructed "to promptly engage Indians in bilateral discussions on copyright, trade mark and patent issues". On display is a change of style, not substance; superpower pressure will now ensure bilateral talks, the need for which is questionable. India has accepted the new GATT as also WTO [World Trade Organization], which are the agencies for enforcing the multilateral agreement and resolving disputes on trade and intellectual property rights [IPR]. As a co-signatory, if the US has differences with India, it should go to the multilateral forum. Instead, it is keeping its options open to push India, and says so in so many words by keeping this country on America's "priority watch list".

At first sight, it may appear that by confining the diktat on bilateral talks to patents and trade marks, the United States has relented somewhat on what it unilaterally describes as unfair Indian export and import practices. It would be a mistake to assume the emergence of such an accommodative stance. The generalised system of preference, which accords duty concessions to which India is rightfully entitled, continues to be denied to our exports of chemicals and pharmaceuticals to the US. All that the latest announcement means is that the US will exert its pressures separately on trade and on IPR and trade marks. This is a recognition of the fact that India is committed to import liberalisation by 1996 anyway. Besides, America's super trade war against nations (EC and Japan) has earned it little by way of hard business. The US has, therefore, advanced its priority to patents and trade marks.

True, on patents and trade marks it has kept China on the "priority foreign country list" while moving India out of it. This differentiation is strategic—it keeps India and China apart—even as it reflects the fact that India recognises patents and trade marks,—only its laws in this regard are not what the US deems to be fit. Despite multilateral agreement, the US holds its law above international law. It uses an array of special watch, priority watch etc., to hold down the developing nations.

### Trade With Russia Increases by 43 Percent

*BK0607023094 Delhi THE ECONOMIC TIMES in English 29 Jun 94 p 2*

[Report by M. Satiah]

[Text] The total bilateral trade between India and Russia during the financial year 1993-94 was Rs 2,814.315 crore ($897.26 million), thus registering a 42.92 per cent increase in rupee terms (18.08 per cent in dollar terms) over the bilateral trade in 1992-93.

India's exports to Russia during this period stood at Rs 2,004.518 crore ($639.08 million), thus registering a growth of 36.08 per cent in rupee terms and 22.75 per cent in dollar terms, compared to the fiscal year 1992

But it is India's imports from Russia which have showed a major surge, after the sharp decline in the earlier two financial years.

Imports from Russia in 1993-94 stood at Rs 809.797 crore ($258.18 million), which is a whopping 59.24 per cent growth in rupee terms and 43.64 crore growth in dollar terms when considered against imports in 199293.

Overall, the total trade with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Baltic republics has also shown an increase after the sharp fall in 1992-93. The total trade with the erstwhile Soviet Union was Rs 7,815 crore in 1990-91.

After the disintegration, the total bilateral trade with the CIS and the Baltic nations fell to Rs 5,839 crore. It plummeted further to Rs 2,438 crore in 1992-93. However, 1993-94 has seen a revival with the total trade figure with these countries standing at Rs 3,567 crore.

Trade data available for other CIS countries also show that by and large trade seems to be reviving. Ukraine is India's second biggest trade partner in these republics.

The total bilateral trade with Ukraine during 1993 94 was Rs 641.652 crore ($204.57 million) This comprised of Indian exports worth Rs 352.834 crore ($112.49 million) while imports from that country stood at Rs 288.818 crore ($92.08 million).

Surprisingly, in terms of total trade turnover, Latvia ranks third at Rs 30.077 crore ($9.59 million), comprising Indian exports worth Rs 5.818 crore ($1.85 million) and imports worth Rs 24.259 crore ($7.73 million).

The total trade in 1993-94 with Kyrgyzstan was worth Rs 25.062 crore ($7.99 million) consisting of exports worth Rs 1.183 crore ($0.38 million) and imports worth Rs 23.879 crore ($7.61 million).

Similarly, the total trade turnover with Kazakhstan was worth Rs 14.802 crore ($4.72 million) for the period under consideration. Of this, exports accounted for Rs 8.106 crore ($2.58 million), while imports were worth Rs 6.696 crore ($2.13 million).

Turkmenistan was the only other country among these republics where the total rupee trade turnover reached double figures. The total trade stood at Rs 12.453 crore ($3.97 million), comprising exports worth Rs 4.794 crore ($1.53 million) and imports worth Rs 7.659 crore ($2.44 million).

### Sabotage in Governor's Plane Crash Ruled Out

*BK1307094394 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Text] The Punjab chief minister has ruled out sabotage in Saturday's plane crash in Himachal Pradesh in which Punjab and Himachal Pradesh governor, Mr. Surendra Nath, and his kin were killed. Speaking at a memorial meeting at Chandigarh, Mr. Beant Singh, said that it is clear from the circumstantial evidence that the thick clouds and bad weather caused the crash. Our Chandigarh correspondent reports that Mr. Beant Singh also declared that the state government would set up a Surendra Nath Foundation in Chandigarh to propagate secular ideals of the late governor.

## Iran

### Velayati on Relations With U.S., Other Issues

*NC0207142094 Tehran ABRAR in Persian 28 Jun 94 pp 1, 2*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati by unidentified ABRAR correspondent in Tehran; date not given]

[Text] [ABRAR] Recently, the Gulf Cooperation Council member countries issued resolutions asking that Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tonb islands in the Persian Gulf be handed over to the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. Saudi Arabia also took a position in favor of the UAE. What is the viewpoint of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to these countries? How do you assess the issue of security in the Persian Gulf in view of the intervention by some countries such as the United States regarding the tension surfacing between Tehran and the GCC and the instability that they are creating here?

[Velayati] As far as the Islamic Republic of Iran is concerned, Iran's relations with its neighbors are based on this principle of our foreign policy, that is, that we should have goodneighborly relations with them. The Arab countries of the Persian Gulf are no exception. In addition, we have a common history, religion, and culture. Some of these countries, however, take some actions or make some statements on the basis of extraneous provocations that are primarily opposed to their own national interests. Their allegations on these three Iranian islands are among this kind of remark that surfaces every now and then. Nothing is gained from doing this except resentment and strained relations.

They, as well as the others, have realized from past experience that the Islamic Republic of Iran is extremely diligent as regards its territorial integrity. The experience of the past 15 years that have elapsed since the victory of the Islamic Revolution confirms this statement. Such allegations have no outcome except to cool relations that should naturally be warm, friendly, and based on good neighborliness.

[ABRAR] What is Iran's position on the stability of the Persian Gulf? What are the means that can assist the establishment of peace and stability in the region? Can the declaration of the Persian Gulf as a demilitarized zone, the departure of all foreigners, and the establishment of a system of regional cooperation help to stabilize the region?

[Velayati] Our position on the security of the region is very clear. This region is extremely affluent and sensitive and should certainly be a peace zone, without any tension. Security cannot be established except with cooperation among all the countries of the region. The presence of foreigners, especially a military presence, is not at all conducive to the preservation of regional security. They usually pursue their own interests and benefits and that is why every few days a political or military figure from these countries that have political, economic, or military interests in the region come here and use slogans that aim to motivate the regional countries to purchase more weapons.

These countries also strive to justify their presence. However, such actions have not contributed to regional security. In the past 11 years, two devastating wars took place in this region, the real catalysts of which were foreigners and their provocations.

[ABRAR] Does a demilitarized Persian Gulf have any utility or not?

[Velayati] It would be premature to comment in this regard. In general, we concur with every action that reduces tension and the arms race in the region.

In this regard, we have taken some practical steps on the international scene. For example, we have proposed that all weapons of mass destruction be removed from the entire Middle East region.

[ABRAR] What is the reason for the postponement of the Iranian delegation's visit to Iraq? It is also being said that some Arab countries are seeking to create tension between Iran and Iraq so that they can use Iraq against us as a weapon. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Velayati] We announced the reason for the postponement of the visit by the foreign ministerial adviser to Iraq. The reason was the crime perpetrated by the monafeqin [pejorative term used for the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization] at the holy shrine of Imam Reza (peace be upon him). In view of the fact that the main monafeqin base is in Iraq at present, it is obvious that they could not have continued their destructive presence in the region without some sort of support, however indirect.

In any case, the Iraqi Government should ponder this subject. If it wants friendly and goodneighborly relations with Iran, the Iraqis will have to choose between these friendly and cordial relations and support of the monafeqin.

As for the fact that some regional countries are seeking to generate discord between Iran and Iraq, it is true. It is possible that relations between Iran and Iraq may not be very pleasing for some governments. However, Iran and Iraq have many common denominators and their mutual benefit lies in cooperation and friendly relations.

[ABRAR] Will relations between Iran and Egypt broaden? In view of the fact that you are the implementer of the system's policies, how do you assess the criticism that most of the publications have leveled at you?

[Velayati] The publications are free to air their opinions. The hallowed system of the Islamic Republic of Iran makes its decisions on the basis of the interests of Islam and Iran with regard to foreign leanings and international relations.

My visit to Cairo was for the purpose of attending the Nonaligned Movement meeting. Ever since we became members, our participation continues to increase daily. It is in the interest of the Islamic Republic of Iran to be active in the Nonaligned Movement. Prior to our participation in the Cairo session, we have had cooperation on the international level with the Egyptians and we still do. For example, our two countries are members of the Islamic Conference Organization's contact group on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

International cooperation is different from having relations with Egypt. We are active with regard to the former but as far as the latter is concerned, our dealings are limited to an office to supervise our interests there. Our position is clear on the Camp David Accords and on compromise with Israel. There is hardly an issue pertaining to Palestine that has not received our attention and consideration, and this policy will continue.

We are opposed to compromise with Israel and we will never recognize it officially. The moves that are being carried out by the Islamic and Arab countries in the region for compromise with Israel are unacceptable to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[ABRAR] The question that arises is: If Syria and Lebanon, as well as Jordan, which have taken steps toward compromise with Tel Aviv, were to actually do it, what will Iran's position be?

[Velayati] Our stance is opposition to compromise by these countries with Israel.

[ABRAR] My second question pertains to membership of Central Asian countries and the Caucasus in NATO. According to this plan, there will be military cooperation among the member countries of NATO's peace program. Meanwhile, in view of its militaristic nature, the West will use this plan against neighboring countries. Do you believe that these developments are the first step toward the containment of Iran in the region? It was mentioned by Anthony Lake, assistant to the [U.S.] President for national security affairs, recently, that the isolation of Iran is on Washington's agenda.

Thus, it can be assumed that the United States is seeking to isolate Iran from two axes, that is, from north and south of Iran. What is your perception in this regard in view of the differences between most of the key NATO members and Iran?

[Velayati] What the Americans have said is different from what has actually taken place. It is not as if the people and governments of the world are willing slaves of the Americans or that they obey everything dictated to them by the United States. Right from the outset of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the Americans have never acted on anything except that which they said and what you mentioned [as published]. What is certain is that they have not been able to attain the major part of their objective, that is, of isolating Iran.

Iran is not a country that can be ignored. Therefore, our relations with most of our neighbors and important countries of the world are quite cordial. We have seen that on many occasions, the United States castigates other countries for not acting in accordance with its wishes. These countries are also seeking to attain their own national interests and not U.S. interests. The time for taking orders from one or another superpower has ended. You can see that even the closest allies of the U.S. in Europe have close relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. For example, we can mention the broadening of Iran's relations with Germany and France as well as Japan.

Iran's cordial relations with Central Asia and the Caucasus and with many other countries shows that the Americans have not been able to attain their objective and never will.

[ABRAR] The United States has announced that in the G-7 session which is soon to be convened, it will seek to have a statement issued against Iran and will take steps for its implementation. It has been reported in the news that the second installment of Japan's loan to Iran will be discussed at the session. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Velayati] It is obvious that the United States is seeking its own interests and we are also pursuing our interests. Iran is an able and opulent country which has more instruments of power than most of the countries of the world. What the Americans are doing against us today cannot be worse than what they did in the course of the imposed war against Iran.

Our people have proved that they emerged victorious from these difficult historical ordeals and today friends and foes alike admit that Iran is stronger than it was ever before. Therefore, it is possible that the U.S. efforts to exert pressure on Iran may be successful in some parts but it cannot pose a very fundamental impediment for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[ABRAR] There are certain factions in the European countries which act as pressure groups and display opposition to Iran. This creates a certain tension in their relations with Iran. What is your perspective on the subject?

[Velayati] These political and international incidents are part of the daily fare as regards international relations. These are not extraordinary issues and we are not concerned about them. The Islamic Republic of Iran has the strength to resolve its own problems and to forge ahead with issues pertaining to international policies.

[ABRAR] Is it possible that in its blind anti-Iranian policy, the United States may—in view of the stability and importance of Iran in the future course of events in the region—review this policy and give it up?

[Velayati] It is certain that sooner or later, the United States will realize the ineffectiveness of its hostile policy. That is its own concern. However, it will realize that such pressures cannot have any serious impact on us or on the path we follow.

[ABRAR] How do you perceive the recent events in Afghanistan in view of the inability of the Afghan leaders to establish peace in that country? The United Nations is also making efforts for returning Mohammad Zaher Shah [a former Afghan king] and Najibollah to power. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Velayati] It has become apparent over the past two or three days that the United Nations has not formulated any definite plan for Afghanistan. The second point is that what is happening in Afghanistan is most unfortunate, as we are neighbors and we have put forth much effort to resolve its problems and will continue to do so.

However, the nature of these problems and their past record has resulted in their distinctiveness. Afghanistan's problems cannot be solved in a simple manner. It is a country with a heterogeneous population and these ethnic nationalities should reach a consensus. Their happiness lies in amicable coexistence and they will never reap any benefits from civil strife.

### Rowhani Hits G-7 Stance on Iran, Bosnia-Herzegovina

*LD1207122994 Tehran IRNA in English 0926 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Tehran, July 12, IRNA—Vice-Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) Hasan Rowhani here Tuesday [12 July] condemned recent stance adopted by the G7 member states vis-a-vis Iran and on

crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Speaking at the Majlis open session today, Rowhani said that the Islamic Republic of Iran has always tried to help settle various crises and conflicts throughout the world particularly those in the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions.

The seven industrialized member states of the G7 in their final statement released at the end of the three-day meeting in Naples, Italy, Sunday night requested Iran to help establishment of peace and stability throughout the world and revise her policies vis-a-vis terrorism.

He referred to Iran's humanitarian measures for putting an end to conflicts in Afghanistan, Karabakh, Tajikistan and Iraqi Kurdistan, and noted that in many of these places where none of the western countries or international bodies even dared to mediate, the Iranian diplomats, risking their lives, spared no efforts to put an end to the bloodshed. He added that the main threat to the world peace and security comes from the illegitimate presence of the alien forces in the sensitive spots of the world which are prone to crisis such as the Persian Gulf.

Rowhani said Iran had effective proposals concerning the establishment of peace and stability in the world, the most important of which was ending presence of foreign forces in the middle east and freeing the world of nuclear, chemical and biochemical weapons.

Turning to the accusations levelled by the G7 member states against Iran, the official asked how these countries, which themselves shelter and support terrorists, could accuse Iran of involvement in terrorism. He said these charges are being levelled against Iran mainly by the U.S. and Britain in a bid to transfer their own domestic problems outside their countries. Rowhani, pointing to the June 20 bomb explosion at the shrine of Imam Reza (as) in Mashhad and murders of two Christian pastors by the terrorist Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO), stressed that Iran has been the biggest victim of terrorism.

The Majlis vice-speaker, however, termed as 'positive' that part of the G-7 declaration which called on all countries to ban activities of terrorist groups on their respective soil. "Now the G-7 members are facing a great test and we should wait and see whether they will expel terrorists from their countries in compliance with their declaration," he said.

Elsewhere in his speech, Rowhani said that to force Bosnian Muslims to accept the Geneva proposal on Bosnia-Herzegovina would mean giving the green light to the Serbs to continue their crimes. "The Group of Seven major industrial countries in their declaration confirmed the partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and annexation of a vast part of that country by the aggressor Serbs. This is considered awarding the aggressors," he said.

## Jordanian Parliamentary Delegation Visits

### Rejects Talks With Israel

*LD1207131294 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] A group of deputies from Jordan's parliament who are visiting Tehran condemned any compromise with the Zionist regime. Ibrahim Zayd al-Kilani, who heads the delegation, said in a meeting with 'Ata'ollah Mohajerani, vice president of the Majles and chairman of the Palestinian Peoples' Islamic Revolution Support Committee: We, the members of Jordan's Islamic movement, reject negotiations between the Zionist regime and Arab countries.

Having stressed the need for unity among the Muslim nations against the enemies of Islam, Zayd al-Kilani praised the struggle of the Hezbollah revolutionary movement in southern Lebanon and that of the Islamic Resistance Movmement, Hamas, inside the occupied territory.

During this meeting Mohajerani, having emphasized the need for the Islamic countries to form a united front to campaign against the enemies of Islam, especially the Zionist regime, said: We condemned negotiations with the regime occupying al-Quds [Jerusalem] because we do not consider such negotiations to be in the interest of the Muslims.

### Meets With Velayati

*LD1207175294 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] The Jordanian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr. Zayd al-Kilani met and held talks with Mr. Velayati, minister of foreign affairs. At that meeting, Mr. al-Kilani said: The parliament and people of Hashimite Jordan believe firmly in the expansion of relations at all levels with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Regarding plots of the Zionist regime to create differences in the ranks of the region's countries, he said: Muslims should neutralize all the various plots of Zionism with alertness. They should increase their steadfastness in implementing Islamic laws and safeguarding the honor and greatness of Muslims. [passage omitted]

Mr. Velayati, for his part, stressed the need for expanding bilateral relations in all fields, especially in economic affairs, and once again affirmed the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for Muslims' steadfastness in the face of the continuing aggression of the Zionist regime, saying: The alertness of Muslims today has produced a force strong enough to stand up to all the evil aggression and dangerous plots of the Zionist regime. Speaking about the crimes of the agents of the monafeqin [hypocrites] grouplet, he said: The monafeqin continue to be tools in the implementation of the satanic and evil aims of arrogance.

### Velayati Receives New French Ambassador

*LD1207135694 Tehran IRNA in English 1331 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Tehran, July 12, IRNA—The new French ambassador to Iran, Jean Pierre Masset, here Tuesday [12 July] submitted a copy of his credentials to foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Masset said at the meeting that France was determined to expand cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Common views shared by the two countries on bilateral and international issues will pave the way for the promotion of Tehran-Paris relations, he added. The French ambassador then expressed hope that his mission in Iran would open a new chapter in Tehran-Paris relations.

Velayati wished success for Masset and said that mutual relations are on the point of undergoing positive development.

### Daily on Implications of Peres' Visit to Tashkent

*NC1307095794 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 4 Jul 94 p 14*

[Unattributed article: "What Do the Zionists Want in Central Asia?"]

[Text] Shim'on Peres, foreign minister of the Zionist regime, has arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. From there he is to proceed to Turkmenistan.

Peres' visit to Central Asia is the first visit to the region by a high-level Israeli official. The Zionist regime's interest in Central Asia basically stems from the region's economic allure. According to observers, Uzbekistan is rich in raw materials and is well-advanced in agriculture. Like its neighbors, it has gradually broken away from the communist economic system and has opened its markets to the outside world.

Relations between Israel and Jews in Uzbekistan can help broaden commercial relations between the two countries. Last year, nearly 55,000 Jews were transferred from Uzbekistan to occupied Palestine. This is a massive increase compared to the 14,000 Uzbek Jews who relocated in the past 10 years.

However, regardless of the role of Uzbekistan's Jews in expanding ties between Tashkent and Tel Aviv, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Zionists and the countries in the region is significant. Since Uzbekistan is a Muslim country, Uzbek officials have so far refrained from drawing too close to Israel, fearing this could cause difficulties for them and could anger the Muslims. It is precisely for this reason that the Zionists insist on expanding relations with Uzbekistan and all Central Asian governments, seeking common solutions to reining in Muslim strength.

Today, the region's rising Islamist tide frightens the Zionists. That regime's leaders have expressed concern at the growth of Islamism in the region and are trying to counter it. Perceptive observers believe the despots of Jerusalem have been acting for some time to defuse the strong anti-Zionist sentiments among the Muslim countries of Central Asia. The Zionists feel that any expansion of ties with the governments of the Central Asian countries that have broken away from the former Soviet Union will be a step in the right direction.

Experts and analysts following the events in the region say Turkey could can be a bridge for establishing an effective presence in the strategic and geopolitical [preceding word in English] region of Central Asia and the Caucasus. This is one of the main reasons for the Zionists' desire to expand relations with Ankara. The Zionists believe that Turkey enjoys immense influence in Central Asia and the Caucasus and could be a suitable conduit for their cultural, political, and economic influence.

Turkey played an effective role in forging diplomatic relations between Azerbaijan and the Zionist regime in 1371 [year beginning 21 March 1992]. Of course, one cannot deny that Azerbaijani political figures and active organizations who favored greater Zionist influence there—led at that time by the Azerbaijan People's Front—contributed greatly to the success of Israeli policies in that newly independent, 7 million strong republic.

In any case, even if the Azerbaijanis were not pressured by the Ankara government, the Turks were the main motivators who encouraged the Baku officials to forge relations with the Zionists. However, after the downfall of the Azerbaijan People's Front, there was no apparent desire to pursue relations between Baku and Tel Aviv.

According to knowledgeable observers, nearly 4,000 experts of the Zionist regime are active in various economic, political, security and propaganda activities in Central Asia. It is natural that the expanding activities of these persons in the region require that the Zionists forge even more extensive relations with the region's governments.

### Commentary Assails Peres' Remarks in Tashkent

*NC0407084794 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0345 GMT 4 Jul 94*

[Commentary by the News Research and Commentaries Group]

[Text] Minutes after his arrival in the Uzbek capital, Tashkent, Zionist Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres made unprecedented comments on Islamism to correspondents at the airport. In his hasty propaganda onslaught against the wave of Islamism, Shim'on Peres described the force of Islam as a movement of regression, of extremism and of backwardness. In the opinion of the

Zionist leaders, the threat of Islamic fundamentalism is greater to the Arabs and the Central Asian republics than to Israel.

With these remarks at Tashkent airport, the Zionist foreign minister showed that the most important objective and the mission of his three-day visit is to confront revolutionary Islam, especially considering this is the first visit by a high-ranking Zionist official to a Central Asian country.

Apart from being a religious insult to the Uzbek people and the other Muslims of the world, the Zionist foreign minister's attack on Islam and Islamism in a country that is 90 percent Muslim shows that Islam is the greatest force making the Zionist regime and its American masters tremble and is the most important threat that seriously questions their usurping existence.

The Zionist regime is impudently taking attacks on Islam and Islamism as the pivot of its foreign policy and its main objective in its relations with the Muslim countries in Central Asia. It does this despite the fact that since the beginning of this century it has been the first ultra-fundamentalist, aggressive, and extremist regime in the Middle East; and it has brought nothing but tragedies, violence, arms, murders, bloodshed, economic backwardness, and foreign intervention to the Middle East.

It is interesting how Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who speaks about the Islamists' aggression and extremism, is himself one of the veteran terrorists who founded the aggressive and usurping Zionist regime and whose hand is stained with the blood of thousands of Muslim Palestinian men, women, and children.

Political experts believe that Shim'on Peres' visit is one result of the West's concern over the growth of Islamism in the Muslim countries of Central Asia since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and that the Zionist regime is trying—under the guise of economic cooperation and technical-scientific assistance—to divide the rulers and peoples of these countries and to bring new wars to this region. This is especially apparent since Shim'on Peres has not hidden his concern over the growth of the strength of Islam since the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

## Ayatollah Jannati Delivers Tehran Friday Prayers

*LD0107101094 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] The political and religious Friday prayers were held throughout the country simultaneously today. In Tehran the prayers were led by Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati. In his first sermon, the interim Friday imam of Tehran emphasized the need to eliminate individual and social weaknesses and warned against the appearance and growth of certain social shortcomings. Pointing out the current economic conditions of the country, he described any tendency toward waste and extravagance as a major and dangerous social misconduct.

In the second sermon of the prayers, the interim Friday imam of Tehran honored the memory of the martyrs of the 7 Tir tragedy [28 June 1981 explosion at the Islamic Republican Party headquarters] and praised their lofty ideas, especially those of martyr Ayatollah Beheshti. He said: Martyr Beheshti played a major role in defending the values of the revolution, especially during the fateful early years. Ayatollah Jannati also condemned the violation of sanctity of the shrine of His Holiness 'Ali Bin-Musa al-Rida [in Mashhad], peace be upon him, by the monafeqin [hypocrites; pejorative reference to Mojahedin-e Khalq] describing that act as a sign of the enemies' spite toward Islam and the Islamic revolution.

## Britain's Accusations of Links With IRA Viewed

*LD1207154194 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] British charge d'affaires in Tehran, Geoffrey James, was summoned to the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry on Monday morning [11 July] to be informed of Iran's strong protest against statements made by John Major and Douglas Hurd during the Group-7 session.

Iranian deputy foreign minister in the affairs of Western Europe, stressing the previous stance of Iran and denying any type of financial support or connection with the IRA, announced Iran's readiness for looking into the documents claimed by Britain, to that country's charge d'affaires in Tehran.

British Prime Minister John Major tried on Monday to encourage other leaders of Group-7 to condemn Iran for backing terrorism in the Group's session held in Naples, Italy. But apparently, John Major and his foreign minister, Hurd, have failed to show hard evidence in this regard. Therefore, the participating countries didn't show the reaction desired by Britain in the final statement.

The fact of the matter is that Britain, realizing that she has lost long-term interests in Iran, is trying hard to encourage her commercial rivals to adopt a similar stance against Iran. Doing that, Britain intends to put more economic pressures on Iran to get more concessions. But she is unaware of the firm policy of Iran in dealing with the arrogant powers during the past 15 years. Iran, based on her identified foreign policies can by no means be blackmailed regarding her political and economic relation with other countries. Iran has always followed her independent policies for which the arrogant powers have resorted to lies in their propaganda campaign against the country, and this does not involve Iran alone. Past experiences indicate that any country that rejects domination would be bombarded with various accusations.

There is no need to review the well-known methods of the West employed for better domination over countries that reject their rule. And about London's recent accusations, one can see that they were so baseless that even the close allies of Britain were not convinced. It seems that Britain has entered into a critical period in the country, and is trying to use these

accusations to attract public attention. Iran's firm and clear reaction against the accusations, and the cancellation of the trip of the trade delegation of Iran to Britain were proper answers, so that British statesmen will be more familiar with the firm stance of Iran.

### IRNA Cites Russian Paper on CIA Operations in Country

*LD0207084594 Tehran IRNA in English 0629 GMT 2 Jul 94*

["CIA Activities in Iran Scandalous, RED STAR Says"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 2, IRNA—The daily 'RED STAR' here referred to the arrest of at least 30 American spies in Iran during 1980s and said that the officials of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) while undervaluing the skill of Iran's intelligence service ignored Iran's warnings on bugging by its spies.

Pointing to the recent scandals of U.S. agents, the paper wrote that the CIA like other espionage agencies has tried not to disclose them in order to preserve its prestige.

At least 30 American spies were identified and executed in Iran in early 1980s, the daily said adding that due to widespread corruption among the CIA officials responsible for espionage operations in Iran, the result of their activities has been scandalous.

### Commentary Examines Iraq's Economic Ties

*NC0307203894 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 26 Jun 94 p 16*

[Political commentary: "The Iraqi Regime—Unreliable as Ever"]

[Text] The conflicting U.S.-European policies on the issue of economic sanctions against Iraq continue while Washington persists in opposing all kinds of leniency in this regard. Europe, especially France, however, seems to have a different viewpoint.

Paris sees the chaotic Iraqi economy as the best chance for extracting increasing profits and has wrested the upper hand from its European competitors. It even sent a group of its economic experts to gauge the scope of cooperation with Baghdad.

Baghdad is also seeking an opportunity to solve its massive economic problems to a certain extent and (in its own interpretation) to drive a wedge in the camp of the former allies.

This contradiction is more evident in Washington's viewpoint regarding Iraq. The United States wants to retain Saddam with a weak government and insists vehemently on the continuation of the sanctions against Baghdad in the hope of attaining a dual objective:

1. Washington still wishes to portray Baghdad as a "potential danger" for the weaker littoral countries in the southern Persian Gulf. This tactic plays a major role in the U.S. "extortion" campaign against the Arab countries of the region.

According to the U.S. vantage point, the sanctions should continue against Iraq so that it can be considered a great danger in the region. Therefore, the United States should continue to be present in the region and the Arabs should also place the control of their oil resources at Washington's disposal.

2. The main U.S. objective, which is complete control over the region's oil wells, becomes more apparent at this point. In other words, the Americans continue their sanctions against Iraq so that it will exist in a "weak" condition so that the Europeans will not be able to gain control over Iraq's oil.

Regardless of the instances mentioned above, Iraq's role in this matter is also worth pondering. Saddam is ready to give all kinds of privileges to the United States and the West in order to continue the existence of his regime. However, it is forced to retain the "Iranian side," that is, it wishes to keep the lines of communication with Iran open.

At present, the main problem is the unreliable conduct of Baghdad with regard to Tehran, which rules out any possibility of serious relations with that country. A conspicuous example is its supplying the monafeqin [hypocrites, pejorative term for Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization], which culminated in the unprecedented catastrophe of a bomb explosion in the hallowed shrine of the eighth imam. This shows that this regime has not learned a lesson from its black past and continues to inflict blows on Iran through terrorist groups.

### Committee To Supervise Officials' Foreign Trips

*LD0307111394 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 94*

[Excerpts] Majles deputies today approved a bill stating that indiscriminate foreign trips and missions by officials of government organizations and establishments using national or state organization budgets will come under the supervision and control of a committee compromising deputies of ministries and government organizations. Our correspondent reports on this and other Majles decisions made today:

[Unidentified Correspondent] In an open session of the Majles today, a members' bill on the supervision of foreign trips by government officials was passed on its second reading. The bill emphasizes that foreign trips by government officials must be in accordance with the designated mission and executive aims of their organization and of sufficient importance.

The remaining articles of the members' bill which were passed in the open session today state that officials who

breach the law will, according to a rule of the judicial courts, be forced to pay at least twice the total cost of the trips to the government purse. Those excluded from the articles of this bill are members of university faculties and institutions of higher education who travel abroad to read articles at established international conferences approved by the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education or Health. [passage omitted]

At the end of today's open session the Majles deputies met in a closed and unofficial session to discuss the bill on the second development plan.

### Ambassador: Rushdie Sentence an Islamic Edict

*LD0307110994 Tehran IRNA in English 0728 GMT 3 Jul 94*

[Text] Tehran, July 3, IRNA—Iran's Ambassador to Oslo 'Abdol Rahim Govahi stressed that the decree issued by the late leader of the Islamic Republic against Salman Rushdie is an Islamic edict confirmed by all Muslim scholars worldwide.

In a letter to the Norwegian Foreign Minister Bjorn Tore Godhal, the new ambassador said that the decree was issued by a grant Islamic jurist and the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) in its 18th meeting endorsed Rushdie's apostasy and sanctioned the execution of Islamic verdict on him.

The letter said that continuation of the tumult in this connection under any pretext would be tantamount to the sacrilege of Islamic sanctities and neglect of the rights of more than one billion Muslims.

It also referred to the activities of the terrorist Mojahedin-e Khalq Organisation (MKO) in Norway in recent years and said that the MKO freedom of action in that country was a major obstacle in the way of expansion of Tehran-Oslo ties.

He stressed that Iran considers reciprocal commitment to international laws as essential and that it opposses interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Respect for cultural values and domestic laws of every country is a must, the letter said, adding that Iran condemns deployment of force in international relations.

### Naval Maneuvers Continue in Northern Gulf Waters

*LD1207120694 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] The third phase of the Fajr [Dawn] amphibious exercise, being staged in the northern waters of the Persian Gulf by combined forces, was successfully performed today. Our correspondent reports:

[Unidentified correspondent] The exercise, staged by the marines brigade, the artillery unit, and the chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare unit of the combined second zone naval forces of the Army and the Guards Corps, began in four phases two days ago in the northern waters of the Persian Gulf, between the Port of Dayyer and Kharg Island. The participating forces in the third phase this morning deployed dozens of rocket launchers, combat and logistic units, amphibious vessels designed for offensive operations, logistic vessels, and fighter bombers of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this phase, the operating forces successfully completed the tasks of taking positions in the patrol areas and defense regions, the deployment of anti-aircraft battery units by firing illuminating shells, landing troops from vessels on the shores of a hypothetical enemy, attacks by jet fighter bombers on predetermined targets, the provision of backup fire against surface targets, extensive amphibious operations. They carried out anti-chemical weapons operations against frigates and the attacking forces, active and passive defensive operations in newly captured positions, and the consolidation of captured targets by the rifle and antideployment units of the participating forces.

### Paper Reports Antiregime Iranians' Meeting

*NC1207113394 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Jun 94 p 2*

[Special report: "Expecting the Blind To Lead!"]

[Text] According to the promonarchist KEYHAN weekly, which is published and disseminated in London with financial assistance from Ashraf Pahlavi [the former shah's sister], some time ago a fugitive counterrevolutionary named 'Effat Dadashpur attended a function hosted by the Austrian Government to express support for Salman Rushdie. She presented Rushdie with a letter signed by a number of fugitive Iranians in support of 'Ali Akbar Sa'idi-Sirjani.

At this function, the author of the book "Satanic Verses" vehemently attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran, saying: "I wish the Iranian regime would let me be in peace so that I could continue my work without fear."

The counterrevolutionaries did this at a time when 'Ali Akbar Sa'idi-Sirjani has been sending a series of articles to some widely circulated Iranian publications expressing his intense loathing and regret at his black past. On the other hand, the apostate author of the book "Satanic Verses"—because of his ugly and horrifying action in denigrating Islam—is being sought by Muslims in every corner of the world. It is amazing how the fugitive counterrevolutionaries expect such a blind person to lead them!

It is worth mentioning that Mrs. 'Effat Dadashpur is closely associated with counterrevolutionary publications and is also contributing to the monthly DONYA-E SOKHAN ["The World of Words"] inside the country.

### New Nuclear Plant Reportedly To Be Constructed

*NC0107210394 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 27 Jun 94 p 14*

[IRNA report from Bushehr]

[Text] According to an announcement by the Public Relations Department of the Bushehr nuclear power plant, another nuclear power plant is to be constructed alongside the existing one. Earlier a report citing the deputy head of the Bushehr nuclear power plant had been disseminated that a gas-generating plant was to be constructed, which is hereby corrected.

### Authorities Warn Illegal Video Distributors

*LD0307122794 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 94*

[Text] More than 30 new film titles will be distributed through cultural goods shops from 6 July. In an exclusive interview with our correspondent, Mr. Ahangari, the managing director of the Visual Media Institute, said: The new films are on different topics and have been chosen with family tastes in mind.

He added: In the near future, the institute will copy and distribute popular Iranian and foreign television serials, which have been broadcast in the past, through cooperation with the Voice and Vision. He went on to say: The distribution of video films by some state and cultural centers that have not obtained the necessary permits is illegal. He declared: From now on, those violating this law will be severely dealt with through the judicial authorities.

## Pakistan

### Indian Diplomats Asked To Leave; 'Agent' Arrested

#### High Commission Official Expelled

*BK1207112594 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Pakistan has strongly protested to the Indian Government against the activities of an official of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad who was caught receiving sensitive documents from a Pakistani agent yesterday. The Indian high commissioner, Mr. S.K. Lamba, was summoned to the Foreign Office today and conveyed the protest. He was told that Pakistani security agencies had apprehended Mr. V.S. Chauhan yesterday, he was later handed over to the Indian High Commission. The Indian high commissioner was told Mr. Chauhan was involved in activities prejudicial to the interests of Pakistan and incompatible with his diplomatic status. He should leave the country within seven days.

#### Alleged Agent Arrested

*BK1207130994 Lahore JANG in Urdu 12 Jul 94 pp 1,7*

[Text] Peshawar—Political authorities at Towr Kham on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border have arrested an alleged agent of "RAW"—the Indian Research and Analysis Wing intelligence agency—exactly when he was fleeing over to Afghanistan. Weapons and some important maps were recovered from the miscreant. He was transferred to a secret center for interrogation. According to reports, political authorities at Towr Kham were conducting a regular inspection on 10 July when they became suspicious of a man named (Nawal) and began interrogating him. Not satisfied with his answers, they brought him to the office of the political authorities. During a search, maps of some important places in Afghanistan, a pistol, and cartridges were recovered from him. Preliminary investigation says that the accused (Nawal) had been living in Pakistan after arriving from India. He had a national identity card from Karachi. He was going to Afghanistan through Towr Kham. Political authorities of Khyber Agency have sent the accused to a secret center for interrogation, and further information is being kept secret. Investigation officers are interrogating the accused from different angles.

Investigation experts feel that the accused is an Indian "RAW" agent and was fleeing to India after carrying out terrorist and sabotage activities in Karachi. It was probably difficult for him to go to India from Karachi or through Sindh, and this is why he opted for the Towr Kham point on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, which is comparatively easier to cross over, and then planned go to India from Afghanistan. The possibility that the accused might be a Pakistani national who, after carrying out terrorist and sabotage activities in Karachi, was trying to flee to Afghanistan—the best haven for all criminals—is also being investigated.

#### Another Diplomat Expelled

*BK1307043994 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Text] Pakistan has asked the Indian Government to recall an employee of the Indian Consulate in Karachi, Ernest Alexander Adam, within seven days. The decision to expell Alexander Adam is taken in view of his undesirable activities. The Foreign Office in Islamabad has apprised the Indian High Commission of this decision.

Meanwhile, Pakistan has strongly protested with India on the activities of a diplomat of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad, S.V. Chauhan, who was caught red handed while receiving sensitive documents from a Pakistani agent. Mr. Chauhan has been declared persona non grata.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

## SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.